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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

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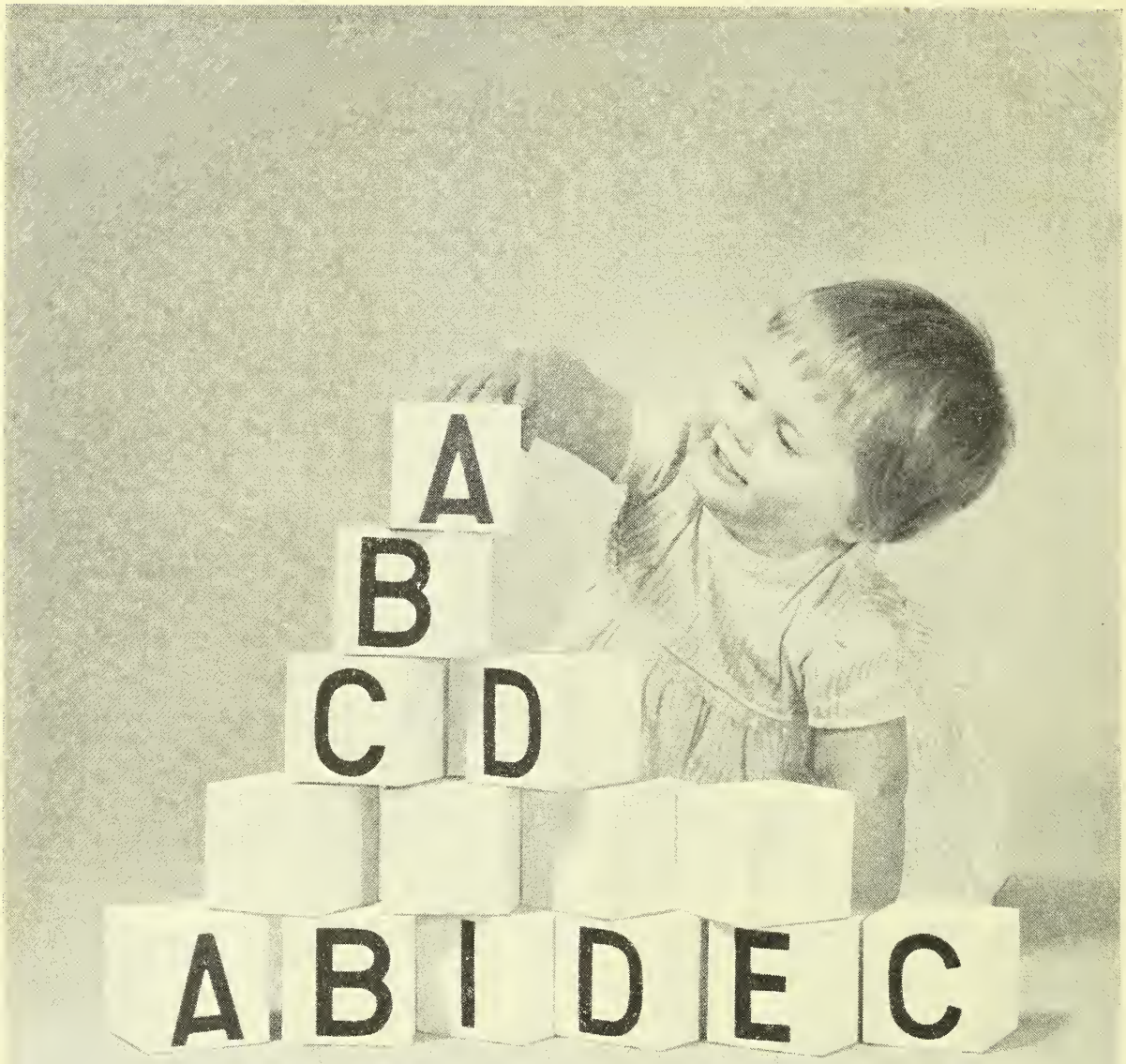

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184. OCTOBER 2. 1965 No. 4468

Rural Area Subsidies

SCALE FOR FIRST PAYMENTS

EXECUTIVE Councils have been asked to make a subsidy payment in respect of the year 1964 to rural-area contractors whose circumstances have been considered to merit the additional payment. The amount of the subsidy will be based on prescriptions dispensed in accordance with the scale set out below.

Prescriptions dispensed in 1963	Payment £	Prescriptions dispensed in 1963	Payment £
6,000	300	7,520	173
6,040	297	7,560	169
6,080	294	7,600	165
6,120	291	7,640	161
6,160	288	7,680	157
6,200	285	7,720	153
6,240	282	7,760	149
6,280	279	7,800	145
6,320	276	7,840	141
6,360	273	7,880	137
6,400	270	7,920	133
6,440	267	7,960	129
6,480	264	8,000	125
6,520	261	8,040	121
6,560	258	8,080	117
6,600	255	8,120	113
6,640	252	8,160	109
6,680	249	8,200	105
6,720	246	8,240	101
6,760	243	8,280	97
6,800	240	8,320	93
6,840	237	8,360	89
6,880	234	8,400	85
6,920	231	8,440	81
6,960	228	8,480	77
7,000	225	8,520	73
7,040	221	8,560	69
7,080	217	8,600	65
7,120	213	8,640	61
7,160	209	8,680	57
7,200	205	8,720	53
7,240	201	8,760	49
7,280	197	8,800	45
7,320	193	8,840	41
7,360	189	8,880	37
7,400	185	8,920	33
7,440	181	8,960	29
7,480	177	9,000	25

It will be recalled that, on July 1, 1964, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Committee Representatives authorised the Central N.H.S. Committee, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, to introduce such a subsidy for businesses that were in rural areas and dispensing small numbers of N.H.S. prescriptions. On recommendations by the Rural Areas Pharmaceutical Committee, the Central N.H.S. Committee decided to set up a register of rural area pharmacies meriting consideration for the subsidy. A rural area pharmacy was agreed with the Ministry as being

ANY pharmacy

(a) at which not more than 750 N.H.S. prescriptions a month (9,000 per annum) are dispensed *and*

(b) which is in an area not less than three miles from the nearest pharmacy "as the crow flies."

It was appreciated that there might be pharmacies outside one or the other of the criteria in that definition which, because of special circumstances, merited inclusion, and pharmacists who considered that there were such grounds were also invited to complete and return an application form. The applications were examined by the Central N.H.S. Committee and the Ministry and where necessary the views of the relevant local Pharmaceutical Committee were sought before a pharmacy was included in the register.

The register of pharmacies is being revised annually.

Hospital Records

STANDARDISATION RECOMMENDED

RECOMMENDATIONS for bringing about the standardisation of some hospital medical records are made in the report of a sub-committee appointed by the Minister of Health's Standing Medical Advisory Committee (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d.). The report says that the use of treatment sheets to order drugs tends to be confusing, and the sheet is often missing from the ward when it is needed there. A separate drug sheet, used exclusively for recording drug prescriptions and their administration, is therefore recommended. Where prescriptions are to be dispensed in the pharmacy, they would be written on a pharmacy request form in duplicate, the top copy going to the pharmacy (being retained to cover legal requirements), while the second copy would be mounted on the drug sheet (providing a record similar to the direct entry made on the drug sheet when a prescription is dispensed from the ward sister's cupboard). Recommended designs for all types of form are given in an appendix to the report. The Minister of Health has acepted the report and he has made it known that he hopes that wherever possible the main recommendations of the report will be brought into operation early in 1966.

Prices Up Under Metric?

"ALMOST INEVITABLY" WARNING

A WARNING that the introduction of the metric system will almost certainly lead to an increase in prices and a rise in stock levels was given by the new president of the Purchasing Officers' Association (Mr. E. C. T. Humberstone) at the Asociation's annual conference in Eastbourne on September 23. Addressing trade buyers, he said that the United Kingdom's dependence on exports, and the fact that about 80 per cent. of the world's population used the metric system, meant that its introduction was essential, but there would be many problems. Difficulties might be encountered in obtaining materials and components. Demands would have to be phased with availability and *vice versa*, calling for good long-term planning and communications. Mr. Humberstone went on to say that he hoped the Government would take steps to enforce full use of the metric system.

GOLF PROWESS: Winners of trophies in competitions run by the South London and Surrey Pharmacists' Golfing Society received their awards at a supper at Shirley Park clubhouse recently. The captain (Mr. Ken Wharton) is seen handing over the Croydon shield to Mr. C. G. Jamieson and the Phil Thorp putter to Mr. N. A. Smith, Cuddington (see also p. 333).

More Prescriptions

REPORT TO INNER LONDON COUNCIL

A REPORT of the number of prescriptions issued in London since the abolition of prescription charges on February 1 was considered at the recent meeting of the Inner London Executive Council. Total numbers of prescriptions issued for the periods February to June, 1964 and 1965, were respectively 6,512,898 and 8,084,257, an overall increase of around 24 per cent. Monthly comparisons were:—

	1964	1965	% rise
FEB.	1,355,815	1,599,474	17·97
MARCH	1,290,866	1,919,252	48·67
APRIL	1,323,583	1,525,563	15·26
MAY	1,249,689	1,555,968	24·5
JUNE	1,291,945	1,524,000	17·96

In 1951 the last full year before prescriptions charges were introduced, the number of prescriptions for Inner London was 20,250,265 and in 1953, the first full year after the charges were introduced the figure was 19,272,141. By 1962 the first full year of prescription charges at the 2s. rate the number of prescriptions had fallen to 15,182,890 which is approximately 25 per cent. below the figure for 1951.

Medical Representatives

ASSOCIATION'S RAPID PROGRESS

THE executive committee of the British Medical Representatives' Association announce that the Association is receiving support from representatives in all parts of the British Isles, from the industry and from the medical profession at all levels. Membership has exceeded the most optimistic expectations for the first eight months. Meetings to inaugurate branches are being held at Great Northern hotel, Wellington Street, Leeds, 1, at 8 p.m. on October 1 (for the West Riding); in the North British hotel, Queen Street Station, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. on October 8 (for Scotland); and in Belfast at the end of October (for Northern Ireland). That will bring the total number of branches formed to six. The Association's blue and white windscreen badge is frequently seen in many parts of the country and is becoming recognised by many hospital authorities and police forces. London address of the Association is 10 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1. All information is available on application to the honorary secretary (Mr. A. Bramwell Tyler, at that address).

Prescribable Drugs

SOME N.H.S. REFEREES' DECISIONS

A NUMBER of recent appeals to referees on whether items prescribed under the National Health Service by general practitioners constituted "drugs the Executive Council was bound to provide" are recorded in the current *British Medical Journal Supplement* (September 18). Products not allowed were Sketofax (prescribed to repel gnats infesting the patient's garden); Complan (prescribed for three patients with carcinoma of the upper digestive tract or advanced disseminated sclerosis); Sevana soap (prescribed for acne), and Emoform tooth-paste (prescribed for a patient with gingivitis and stomatitis). Where preparations are deemed not to be drugs or medicines, Executive Councils may recover their cost from the prescriber.

Cancer Agency

NEW W.H.O. BODY ESTABLISHED

THE World Health Organisation's international agency for research on cancer, created by the eighteenth World Health Assembly in May, was formally established on September 15 when ratification of the agency's statute was completed by the five sponsoring Governments: France, German Federal Republic, Italy, United Kingdom and United States. The governing council of the agency held its first session in Lyons, France.

Disposable Syringes

MINISTRY TO SUPPLY DOCTORS

THE Ministry of Health has accepted tenders for the supply of disposable hypodermic syringes and needles for free distribution to general medical practitioners in the National Health Service. It is understood that the first deliveries from the manufacturers will be made in the next two months, but the scheme will not commence until sufficient stocks are held to meet practitioners' demands. However, the Ministry anticipates that it will be possible to make the first distributions by the end of the year.

Automation in Medicine

SCOTTISH CENTRE OPENED

THE first medical automation centre in Scotland was due to be officially opened at 79 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, by Mrs. Judith Hart (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office) on October 1. The centre has been established jointly by the Scottish Home and Health Department and Elliott Automation, Ltd., and provides facilities for education, advice, and assistance in applying automation techniques to various aspects of the health and medical services. The services of the medical computer scientists are available to anyone working in medical or allied fields in Britain. The centre holds introductory computer courses for medical workers.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

THE annual conference of the Ulster Chemists' Association takes place at the Northern Counties hotel, Portrush, co. Antrim, October 8-10.

THE REPUBLIC

PATRICK D. Gormley, M.P.S.I., Dundalk, co. Louth, Eire, pleaded guilty at the local court on September 22 to an offence under section 17 of the Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1890. An inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland gave evidence that he had purchased a preparation containing a scheduled poison from an unqualified person. He was fined 5s. and ordered to pay £5 5s. expenses and £6 6s. costs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

"DIABETES Today," a programme that is being broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service on October 7, will review forms of the disease, its diagnosis and treatment, and the future outlook for those who suffer from it.

MINISTRY of Health Hospital Technical Memorandum No. 14, "Abatement of Electrical Interference" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s.), gives guidance on means of protecting sensitive electro-medical apparatus against interference from other electrical sources.

THE setting up of a permanent international organisation to improve methods of dealing with burn injuries was approved at a meeting of the second international congress for research in burns held in Edinburgh, September 20-24.

NUMBER 87 in the series "Abstracts of Efficiency Studies in the Hospital Service," published by the Ministry of Health (H.M. Stationery Office, price eightpence), reports on the introduction of central sterilising arrangements at Acton hospital, using facilities at the Central Middlesex hospital.

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson), appointed Mr. C. H. Wilson to be his assistant private secretary on September 20. On that date the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Mr. C. W. Loughlin), appointed Mr. R. A. Birch to be his private secretary.

TO present technical information on flame arresters and to make recommendations to enable flame arresters to be safely and economically installed in industrial plant and equipment, the Ministry of Labour has published a "Guide to the Use of Flame Arresters and Explosion Reliefs" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d.).

THE Medical Research Council has published a symposium, titled "Mathematics and Computer Science in Biology and Medicine," based on the proceedings of a conference held in Oxford in 1964. The book contains twenty-six papers by British, American, Canadian and Italian scientists and is available from H.M. Stationery Office (price 60s.).

THE Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, having abolished the powers of local authorities to make orders fixing early closing days and makes certain other provisions relating to the early closing days, E.C.N.530 has been prepared by the Ministry of Health asking chemist contractors to give Executive Councils not less than fourteen days' notice of their intention to change their early closing day.

THE British Pharmacopœia Commission, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1, has published a leaflet containing a list of the approved names first issued in February 1965, April 1965 and August 1965. It serves as a consolidated supplement to the booklet of approved names published in December 1964. Copies of the leaflet may be obtained free of charge on application, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, to the secretary of the Commission.

AT celebrations held in Washington, U.S.A., on September 18-19, to com-

memorate the 200th birthday of James Smithson (founder of the Smithsonian Institution), Lord Florey (President of the Royal Society) was presented with the Smithson medal on behalf of the Society. The Royal Society is the first recipient of the medal. The citation on the medal states that the award is made for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

SPORT

Golf

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. The Society's annual dinner was held at Shirley Park golf club on September 8. Afterwards prizes were presented to the winners of the various cups and trophies through the season as follows:—*Scotia bowl and replica*: B. Stephenson (Shooters Hill); *Calcutta cup and replica*: G. G. Watt (Croham Hurst); *Widocks memorial trophy and replica*: F. R. Jamieson (Woodcote Park); *Bobby Lock trophy and replica*: D. Hobern (Walton Heath); *Banstead bowl and replica*: A. P. Reary (Croham Hurst); *Phil Thorp putter and replica*: N. A. Smith (Cuddington); *Senior's prize*: G. G. Jamieson (Croham Hurst); *Verona trophy and replica*: R. E. Hedges (Langley Park); *Captain's prize*: H. James (Laleham); *Ucal challenge cup*: W. E. Foster (Woodcote Park); *Croydon shield (knock-out)*: G. G. Jamieson (Croham Hurst); *Unichem trophy and replica* (aggregate): G. G. Jamieson (Croham Hurst); *Cow & Gate cup and replica* (aggregate): W. E. Foster (Woodcote Park). A Stableford competition was played at Shirley Park on September 22 for the *Founder's trophy and President's prize. Results*: 1, D. Spier (Shirley Park), 38 points; 2, H. Reynolds (Cowdray Park), 33 points; 3, R. Miller (Shirley Park), 32 points; 4, J. Widocks (Croham Hurst), 31 points; *Scratch to fourteen handicap prize*: R. Jeffries (Royal Blackheath), 32 points; *Fifteen and over handicap prize*: G. Philp (Langley Park), 32 points; *Best score on last nine holes*, G. Stanton (Royal Blackheath); *Best score on first nine holes*, A. Wilson (Croham Hurst); *Visitors' prizes*: 1, E. Avery (Woodcote Park), 35 points; 2, T. Costello (Sundridge Park), 34 points; 3, Dr. M. Brosnan (Sundridge Park), 34 points.

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TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Critical review

Am I a "small trader"? Whatever I am, I feel sure it would be an exaggeration to describe myself as large. I am not a supermarket, nor am I a multiple shop—one of ten or more branches. I am not, quite definitely, a self-service shop. I must surely, then be a small trader in the eyes of those who have published a White Paper in the shape of the "National Plan." (I suppose I could, rather grandiloquently, describe myself as a Government contractor, but to do so might be to give myself airs.) Accepting, then, that I am in the small trader class, there is a measure of advice directed to me personally in the White Paper. "Small traders," I read, "must be made aware of the need to keep the level of stocks under critical review." I think most of us who have been in business for any length of time appreciate the advisability of so doing in what may be regarded as the trading part of our organisation, if such a description is not a little high-sounding. But there are two sides to my business, as there are with all pharmacists in retail practice. The first part—the trading part—is one over which I have full control in regard to the level of stocks. The second, or professional, is one in which I have much less say. A critical review of the stocks in that department reveals that I am not a free agent. I am completely at the mercy of another Government contractor, to wit, the physician, and as a pharmacist I appreciate to the full with my fellow pharmacists the Old Testament saying that "the wind bloweth where it listeth." New products come and go, and a growing number of them just stay, after initial medical enthusiasm. So a periodic critical review results only in a gnashing of teeth, and a growing sense of wonder. Are there really so many different skin conditions as to necessitate the manufacture of hundreds of ointments, creams and lotions, not to mention sprays, of the corticosteroid family? And is the physician able to tell at a glance which of the legion is, to use the jargon of the day, the preparation "of choice"?

Another new one

The situation does not improve. The latest example necessitated buying no fewer than 500 tablets to meet a demand for forty-eight. The balance may be under critical review for quite some time, but there is nothing I can do in the matter. I cannot offer them for sale. If the prescriber is not deflected from his purpose, another nine prescriptions would naturally be of considerable assistance, but one usually finds that the deflection occurs almost immediately—or soon after the second 500 has been purchased. But how many pharmacies in the area, in the initial burst of enthusiasm, have had to purchase similar quantities, and how many "small traders" are finding that their stocks keep increasing, and that more capital is becoming unrealisable on that account? Such is the power of the written word of a doctor.

Other fields

Not all doctors have confined their literary activities to the writing of prescriptions. Some found the form too stultifying and sought a wider field, in which they may have done more lasting good to their fellow men. Among the more famous may be mentioned Conan Doyle and Austin Freeman, who both found that the human body did not contain all the mysteries of life. There was Gordon Stables, who gave great pleasure to the young of my generation—and others. Perhaps less famous, though even more versatile, was Samuel Smiles, whose "Self Help" is still to be found on the second-hand bookstalls throughout the land. Smiles was a native of Haddington, near Edinburgh, and in his own words "found the practice of medicine difficult among 3,000 healthy Scotsmen and in competition with seven other doctors." His later activities included the editing of a weekly newspaper in Leeds for a period of six years, before becoming assistant-secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Still later he was secretary of the South-eastern Railway, and used his leisure to write the life-stories of self-made men. "Self Help" in its day was a best-seller and was translated into many foreign languages.

EFFICIENCY IN RETAILING

Plans and activities of distribution's " Neddy "

THE Economic Development Committee for the Distributive Trades—one of the " little Neddies " has pointed out that, if distribution and other service trades could minimise their demands for extra man-power, they would be making an important indirect contribution to the efficient growth of the national economy. To that end the committee has set up a subcommittee to consider the special problems facing the Industrial Training Board for distribution by organising a survey of the training facilities at present available in colleges and within companies. Much importance, the Development Committee states, is to be attached to management training, and the training of school leavers is obviously essential if a proper career is to be built up in distribution. Retraining of older women is, too, particularly relevant. The Committee believes there are two main ways of meeting problems of recruitment: (1) By building up a nucleus of well-trained, full-time permanent workers, with a proper career structure and good promotion prospects; (2) by more recruitment of married women (a substantial potential source of labour). The two approaches are held to be complementary, though the E.D.C. believes that the first is the more important. The suggestion is that retail traders are going to have to rely even more heavily than today on part-time labour, in particular that of married women, and the Committee suggests that special measures should be considered to attract women in that sector, whether by greater flexibility in working hours, better working conditions, special retraining courses or by lower National Insurance contributions for employers in respect of part-time workers. The Committee reports that, though the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance holds that such contributions are not possible in the context of the present scheme, the subject should be considered as part of the longer-term review. The Committee points out that many women are deterred from taking up a job for a few hours a week because they feel that much of what they earn will go in tax. In fact, a married woman is not liable for tax until her earnings reach about £5 10s. a week or £280 a year. She may earn over £400 a year or nearly £8 a week before she has to pay more than £20 a year in tax. Nor do her earnings affect the tax position of her husband until their joint earned income reaches over £5,000 a year. Those facts, declares the Committee, should be widely propagated.

Capital and Stock-control

A most important principle for the distributive trades is that retailers should make the best possible use of their capital. That means, says the Committee, keeping the level of stocks as low as possible consistent with satisfying consumers' needs. A stocks subcommittee set up to study the likely development of stock-turn in future years holds the view that, in order to counter the factors currently making for higher stocks, a special effort must be made to improve stock-control methods. A broadsheet is accordingly being prepared stressing the importance of stock-control to the smaller trader, and the subcommittee may perhaps commission the publication of a larger handbook setting out, in simple terms, suitable stock-control methods for the small trader to use.

Another subcommittee is considering the effect of possible changes in the length and arrangement of the trading week on wholesalers' deliveries to shops. It is hoped that the study may point to ways of reducing delivery costs, a question with which the National Board for Prices and Incomes is much concerned. The wholesale subcommittee is also concerned with problems affecting the efficiency of delivery services, including loading and unloading facilities at shops and warehouses and the way in which goods are packed by manufacturers. Information is being gathered on the type of packaging and pallets in use. Not unexpectedly the Committee is considering the impact of the possible introduction of decimal currency and metric weights and measures. Perhaps even more important is that they are carrying out an investigation to find whether recent price increases have occurred as the result of increased distribution costs, and there is to be a continuous study both of the price spread—the difference between the manufacturer's selling price and the retailer's selling price—and also of changes in retail margins. Details are given in the E.D.C.'s first newsletter.

CHEMIST-CONTRACTORS REIMBURSED

Inner London Executive Council report

THE finance and general purposes committee of the Inner London Executive Council reported to the Council at its meeting on September 23 that consideration had been given to the special circumstances, as explained by the chemist concerned, in which a prescription for 5 gm. Synalar N cream was misread by the dispenser as " 5 tubes x 15 gm." and approved payment of £1 11s. 10d. being the additional cost involved. " It was decided, however, that the pharmacist should be informed that this was an exceptional case and that, in future, the doctor should be consulted by telephone when in any doubt regarding the quantity prescribed. If the doctor is not available, the smallest quantity should then be prescribed."

" Your Committee has authorised a special payment to a firm of chemist contractors of a sum of £41 8s. 10d., being the cost of three bulk prescriptions for proprietary preparations dispensed by one of their branches and referred to the Council by the Pricing Bureau. The prescriptions were issued by a practitioner during April and May for patients at a reception centre."

Since the previous meeting of the Committee the Council had received twenty reports from the Commisioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, of cases in which the persons concerned had obtained or attempted to obtain drugs irregularly. The prescriptions had been used to obtain the following drugs:—Dexedrine, Dexten, Drinamyl, Methedrine, Nembutal, Preludin, Stelazine and Welldorm.

The Council had referred twelve of the cases to the police, five as a result of information received from chemists who suspected forgery, four on information given by medical practitioners and one after a question was raised by the Prescribing Investigation Bureau. The two remaining cases were referred to the Council by the Kent Executive Council.

As a result of court proceedings, one person was sentenced to twenty-one months' imprisonment and another to eight months and ordered to pay £50 estreatment of bail. A third person was fined £10 or two months' imprisonment and a fourth person fined £30. In a further case the person concerned was conditionally discharged for twelve months. In fifteen cases no prosecutions ensued. In ten of those fifteen cases the police were unable to trace the person responsible. In two of these cases the persons concerned were cautioned by the police.

Three prescriptions were dispensed, the chemists being unaware that they were not genuine. It was recommended that the three chemists concerned be reimbursed.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

THE British subsidiary of Schering, AG., Berlin—Pharmethicals (London), Ltd., are extending their premises in Burgess Hill. The expansion, which will nearly double the size of their premises is nearly completed.

THE heavy organic chemicals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is constructing a plant for the production of 450,000 tons of ethylene a year at Wilton, Yorks. The plant is due to come into operation in the second half of 1967.

A PLANT that is being constructed at Gosport, Hants, by Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., for the manufacture of antioxidants is expected to be on stream by January 1966. Initially it will manufacture antioxidant 2246 (2′methylene bis [4 methyl-6-tert-butyl phenol]) and antioxidant 425 (2,2′methylene bis [4 ethyl-6-tert-butyl phenol]), which find extensive use as non-staining antioxidants in the rubber and plastics industries.

THE Agricultural division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is supplying Showa Denko, Tokyo, with a large ammonia plant of I.C.I. design. The plant is being built at Showa Denko's Kawasaki Works, near Tokyo, and the ammonia manufacturing process will use a number of I.C.I. catalysts. The plant will cost about £3 millions and its capacity will be 500 tons of ammonia a day.

LEGAL REPORTS

Prescriptions Altered

EDINBURGH Town Councillor, Bailie George Hedderwick, M.P.S., was the victim of an attack in his shop at 54 Blackfriars Street. During a struggle in the shop, Graham Johnson, apprentice electrician, lunged at the Councillor with a hacksaw blade and cut him on the chin. That was stated at Edinburgh sheriff court on September 24 when Johnson pleaded guilty to uttering as genuine a National Health Service prescription with a forged signature at the shop occupied by Bailie Hedderwick. He also pleaded guilty to two charges of fraudulently obtaining twenty-eight National Health Service prescriptions for Drinamyl tablets from two Edinburgh doctors between January and May. When the youth presented a prescription for 200 Drinamyl tablets, Mr. Hedderwick told him he was of the opinion that the prescription was forged. The struggle ensued. Sheriff-substitute K. W. B. Middleton adjourned the case until October 8 for probation and Borstal reports.

Illegal Sale

FOR selling Procol tablets when not a pharmacist, Mrs. P. F. Jackson, 17 Brackenhurst Drive, Wallasey, Ches. was fined £4 by Wallasey magistrates on September 22. Mrs. Jackson pleaded guilty to two offences committed on June 30. Prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. C. Castle said that when an inspector called at Mrs. Jackson's shop at 134 Borough Road, Seacombe, he noticed Procol tablets on display, asked for some, paid for them, and then revealed his identity, pointing out that the tablets contained a Part 1 poison. Mrs. Jackson's husband was a pharmacist, but she was not. The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, said Mr. Castle, made it an offence for an unqualified person to sell poisons. For the defence it was pointed that there was no connection between Mrs. Jackson's business and that of her husband. It had been a perfectly simple error for a person in Mrs. Jackson's position to make. The tablets had been ordered by a temporary assistant who did not appreciate that they were any different from the usual tablets of a similar nature on sale. There had been no attempt at concealment, and Mrs. Jackson regretted her unfortunate breach of the law.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—Mr. William Donald Scott has been elected to the board.

WINTHROP PRODUCTS CO.—Dr. R. A. Miley has been appointed director of medical research.

SYNTEX PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.—The company have appointed Dr. A. S. Jarrett their medical director.

S. MAW SON & SONS, LTD. — Messrs. Harold Cowan (financial adviser, N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd.), and J. Wright (director and secretary, N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd.), have been appointed to the board.

ARNOLD M. GEE, LTD.—Trading profits increased from £39,531 to £51,021 for the year ended March 31. The dividend is maintained at 20 per cent. with an unchanged 10 per cent. final. Tax charged is £22,795 (£15,027).

L. A. HORNER & SONS, LTD.—Mr. L. A. Horner and Mrs. S. F. Horner (secretary) have retired from the board. Mr. E. H. Flaxman, who is joined on the board by Messrs. J. G. and R. A. Wylde (of John Wylde, Ltd.), states that the business will be continued on the same lines as before but, because of a road widening scheme in The Highway, E.1, the premises have had to be surrendered and since September 27 the business has been conducted from 9 Colworth Grove, Browning Street, London, S.E.17 (telephone: Rodney 0523).

JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD.—Net group turnover for half-year ended June 27 is £1,191,900 and profit before taxation, £154,600. Taxation is estimated at £70,300. After tax relief for investment allowances, group profit after taxation is £91,100. The unaudited figures for the first six months of 1965 reflect a period of satisfactory trading although increases in some costs have resulted in smaller margins. Present indications are that similar results can be expected for the second half-year, state the board. An interim dividend of 7 per cent. is declared. The higher rate of interim dividend compared with last year is being made solely with the object of reducing the disparity which has occurred in the past between the interim and final dividends.

COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON, LTD. — The company has formed a new subsidiary, Cooper Peru, S.A., in Peru with an authorised capital of 10 million Soles (approximately £133,000), of which it is intended initially to issue 8 million Soles. Cooper Peru, S.A., is to acquire the business of A. Paez & Cia (for many years Messrs. Cooper McDougall's agents in Peru) and it is the intention to purchase land near Lima for the erection of a factory for the local manufacture of Cooper products with a view to expanding trade considerably. The directors of Cooper Peru will be Mr. A. D. Robertson (Presidente), Sr. Armando Paez (Director-Gerente), Mr. J. K. Wilson and Dr. A. Corvetto Vargas. The registered office is at Av. Espana 240, Lima, Peru.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.—The chairman (Mr. R. W. V. Neathercoat) states that although sales were up as anticipated, profits will be substantially down. The reasons given are higher overheads incurred in the course of centralising and modernising of their distributive and administrative systems, and expansion of business but with lower gross profit margins, particularly the company's hospital contract division. Already, says Mr. Neathercoat, a great deal has been, and is being, done to improve the trading figures. "In case we have overlooked any necessary steps to further efficiency and improvement in profitability, we are about to ask a firm of business consultants to advise us. When the accounts are completed, this year's dividend will be considered in the light of these facts. In all the circumstances it is not expected that the dividend will be in excess of 8 per cent." For the year ended March 31, 1964, holders received a dividend of 13⅓ per cent.

BUSINESS CHANGES

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a branch in Yate new town shopping centre, Glos.

MR. N. S. WILSON, M.P.S., and Mr. B. R. Denholm have acquired the pharmacy of Miss I. M. Alcock, M.P.S., Insch, Aberdeenshire.

ALBERMARLE CHEMISTS, LTD., have acquired the business of Mr. Leonard Jacob, M.P.S., 126 Norwood High Street, London, S.E.27, as from October 4.

MARSHALL'S PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., have removed their administrative offices and warehouse to: 17 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2 (telephone: Temple Bar 2147).

MR. W. R. DICKINSON, M.P.S., has acquired the Regent Pharmacy, Ermine Road, Chester, from Mr. J. D. Clark, M.P.S., who has retired. The transfer was effective on October 1.

TRADING ceased at the Cardiff depôt of FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS on September 30. Stocks are being transferred elsewhere, but to service customers from depôts of the firm in other towns is impracticable and is not being attempted [corrected note].

Appointments

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Hounslow, have appointed Mr. S. E. Andrews, M.P.S. (N.Z.), joint assistant general manager.

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOURS & FRAGRANCES (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., have appointed Mr. R. D. Anderson sales manager of their fragrance division.

PERSONALITIES

MR. P. A. BRADY, T.D., a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is a member of the Irish delegation attending an Inter-Parliamentary Union Congress in Ottawa.

MR. J. D. CLARK, M.P.S., Chester, who retired on September 30 (see above), has spent over half a century in pharmacy. He took over the Regent Pharmacy, Newton, Chester, in 1928. Mr. Clark is a former chairman of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and a former director of Clay & Abraham, Ltd.

MR. LEONARD A. COOPER, who became a director of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 14 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, earlier this year completed his fiftieth year with the company during September. He joined the Association within a few months of its incorporation and has served throughout, except for a short period of service during the 1914-18 war.

MR. R. A. E. SIMMONS, Glengormley, Belfast, has completed fifty years in pharmacy. In 1915 he commenced his apprenticeship with Prior

& Co., Ltd., Londonderry, and qualified in Dublin in 1922. He then entered the employment of the late Mr. Joseph Ritchie, Crumlin Road, Belfast, going from there to Grattan & Co., Ltd. He started in business on his own account in 1930 and in 1944 he formed a limited liability company.

MR. H. B. RANDOLPH, who is chairman of Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., has been named "Britain's Marketing Man of the Year" by the Institute of Marketing for their 1965 marketing award. The award is made by the Institute each year to a leader in industry and commerce who has led a management team to a notable achievement in gaining and expanding markets for British industry. Under Mr. Randolph's leadership Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., developed the Super Sword-edge razor blade, increasing export turnover of the blade by 30,800 per cent. between 1961 and 1964. In that time production was increased by 1,460 per cent. and dollar turnover by 23,100 per cent.

MARRIAGE

TUNNARD—BOOTH.—At St. Cuthbert's Church, Wrose, Shipley, Yorks, on September 25, Lionel John Tunnard, M.P.S., Ashover Hay Farm, Ashover, Chesterfield, Derby, to Pauline Nora Booth, 2 Plumpton Lea, Wrose.

DEATHS

DOLAN.—On September 19, as the result of a boating accident, Mr. Brendan Dolan (a director of Dominick A. Dolan and Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Bolton Street, Dublin, Eire).

GOULDER. — Recently, while on holiday, Mr. Joseph Lovell Goulder, M.P.S., 31 Eldorado Road, Cheltenham, Glos, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Goulder who qualified in 1928 was managing director of United Chemists' Association Ltd., Cheltenham. After qualifying from the Bath College of Pharmacy he joined Beetham & Clarke, Cheltenham, and became sole proprietor of the business in 1945. In the intervening period he was appointed manager of another Cheltenham pharmaceutical business: Lloyd & Gregory. He became chairman of United Chemists' Association, Ltd., in 1953. An active member of Cheltenham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, he had occupied nearly every office in the branch. He was a past-president of Cheltenham Rotary Club and a local magistrate since 1959.

HEMMING.—Recently, Mr. Frederick William Hemming, M.P.S., 24 The Broadway, Oadby, Leics, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Hemming joined Wands, Ltd., in 1935 as sales manager. When that company closed, he set up the present family business of Modkem, Ltd., King Richards Road, Leicester.

HULL.—On September 4, Mr. Ronald Hull, M.P.S., Plough and Harrow, Chinnor, Oxon. Mr. Hull qualified in 1927.

MOLONY.—Recently, Mr. William Joseph Molony, Patrick Street, Limerick, Eire. Mr. Molony qualified in 1908 and conducted his own pharmacy in Patrick Street for many years.

MORRIS.—Recently, after a long illness, Mr. John Bleddyn Morris, M.P.S., 45 Liverpool Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Wigan, Lancs. Mr. Morris who qualified in 1934 took an active part in local government affairs being chairman of the architectural subcommittee of Lancashire County Council Planning Committee. He was also a member of Ashton-in-Makerfield council, being chairman in 1962-63, and vice-chairman this year. In 1952 he unsuccessfully stood for Parliament as Labour candidate in North Fylde.

PLUNKETT.—On August 28, Mr. Patrick Joseph Plunkett, 28 Rathgar Avenue, Dublin, Eire, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Plunkett qualified as a dispensing chemist and druggist in 1955 and as a registered druggist in 1933. He was a native of Cormeen, Stradone, co. Cavan, and served his apprenticeship at Campbells' pharmacy, Bailieboro, later moving to Whelehans, Mullingar. After a period in England he took up an appointment in Dolans' wholesale pharmacy, Bolton Street, Dublin, before moving to the pharmacy of Miss F. M. Flood at 140 Terenure Road North, to which he remained attached for the following thirty-three years.

STANDLEY.—On September 15, Mr. John Edgar Orton Standley, M.P.S., 3 Bonington Road, Mapperley, Nottingham, aged sixty-one. Mr. Standley qualified in 1926. He retired in 1964 as manager of the branch of Boots, Ltd., in Sherwood.

THURMAN.—On September 9, Mr. James Edgar Thurman, F.P.S., 3 Vicarwood Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derby. Mr. Thurman qualified as a pharmacist in 1907.

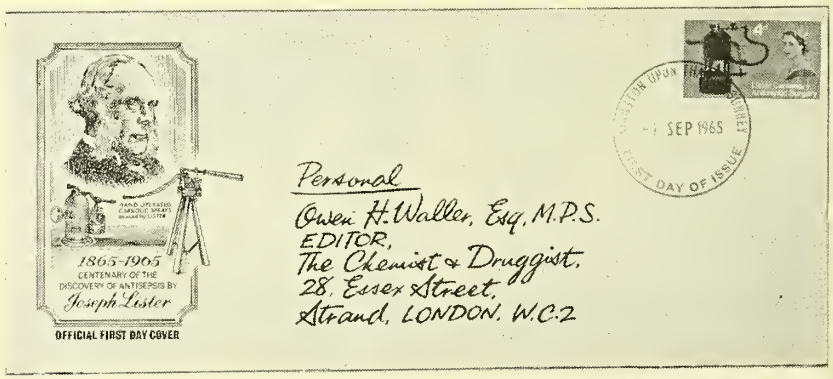
VASEY.—On September 19, Mr. Frederick William Vasey, M.P.S., 11 Southcote Road, Reading, aged ninety-six. Mr. Vasey, who qualified in 1890 and retired in 1954, was a former chairman of the Reading Pharmaceutical Association. He was a m mber of the Reading Insurance Committee 1914-48, and became a member of the Reading Executive Council, a position he occupied until his retirement. He was a founder member of the Reading Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and was a committee member and officer for many years. Later he was made honorary president of the Branch, a position especially created to honour him.

WIDDISON.—On September 24, Mr. David Widdison, M.P.S., 70 High Street, Houghton Regis, Dunstable, Beds. Mr. Widdison who qualified in 1939, died as a result of a motoring accident on the M1, which occurred the day previous. His wife, Mabel Ellen Victoria (also a pharmacist) and her mother who were accompanying Mr. Widdison were killed instantaneously.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Visitors from Zanzibar.—The international perfumery centre of Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent, on September 20 welcomed Mrs. F. Karume (wife of the president of Zanzibar and vice-president of Tanzania), her companion, Mrs. Juma Maulidi, and representatives of the Tanzanian High Commissioner's and Commonwealth Relations Offices. The party was particularly interested in the company's use of clove oil from Zanzibar (of which it buys several tons each year).

Party to Retiring Fair Agent. — A farewell reception was given in London on September 2 by the promoters of the Cologne International Trade Fairs to Mr. Neven du Mont, who has, for health reasons, relinquished the agency after thirteen years. During that time, said Dr. Robert Krugmann (managing director of the promoting company), the volume of trade between Britain and Germany had increased several times. From 1952 to 1964 British exports to the Federal Republic had grown sixfold. During the same years, German exports to Great Britain had almost trebled. The interest shown by British industrial and trade circles in the Cologne trade fairs had grown by leaps and bounds. As a gift "which we hope will always remind you of Cologne and its fairs," Dr. Krugmann presented Mr. Du Mont with two crystal goblets bearing an embossed gold-lacquered seal as granted to the original Cologne fair in 1360 by Emperor Charles IV. Mr. Du Mont's successor as agent to the fairs is Mr. Henry Melson who was formerly with the Board of Trade.



LISTER STAMPS ON 125,000 LETTERS: To mark the company's historical association with Joseph Lister, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, United States, mailed from London 125,000 letters in first-day covers or envelopes bearing the Lister stamp to friends in twenty-three countries. The company's antiseptic product Listerine was named in honour, and with the permission, of the British surgeon.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Oral Iron. — Calmic, Ltd., Crewe Hall, Crewe, Ches, have launched a new oral hæmatinic Ferromyn S, each orange sugar-coated tablet of which contains 150 mgm. of hydrated ferrous succinate and 110 mgm. of succinic acid. Packs are containers of 100 and 1,000. The product is described as an improvement on Ferromyn (ferrous succinate) based on recent Scandinavian studies by Brise and Hallberg.

For Relieving Bronchospasm.—Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are introducing on October 4 a new speciality Spaznil tablets. Two-layered "for quick action," the tablets are designed to control and relieve the bronchospasm associated with asthma and bronchitis. The white layer contains 20 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride and the blue layer 325 mgm. of dichloralphenazone (Welldorm). Packs are containers of fifty and 250.

Anæsthetic Eye Drops.—E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, announce a new speciality Ophthaine eye drops for topical anæsthesia in ophthalmic practice. Ophthaine is a sterile aqueous solution containing 0·5 per cent. proxymetacaine hydrochloride with glycerin as stabiliser and chlorbutol and benzalkonium chloride as preservatives. It has a rapid topical anæsthetic action and is understood to be non-irritating and well tolerated by the eye. Pack is a 15-mil plastic squeeze bottle with a dropper tip.

Branded Bendrofluazide.—Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, have introduced Berkozide brand of Bendrofluazide, B.P. Used as a diuretic, 5-10 mgm. of Berkozide is given daily or on alternate days; as a hypotensive, its dosage is 2·5-5 mgm. daily. In premenstrual œdema, 5 mgm. is given daily for three to four days previous to each period. The product is being presented in packs of 100 and 1,000 2·5-mgm. and twenty-five 100 and 1,000 5-mgm. tablets.

Cold Sterilising Fluid. — Ethicon, Ltd., Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh, are marketing a 2 per cent. aqueous activated dialdehyde (glutaraldehyde) solution under the trade name Cidex. Cidex solution is described as a potent and effective means of cold sterilisation, with antimicrobial activity against all vegetative bacteria including *Staphylococcus aureus, Diplococcus pneumoniæ, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas æruginosa, Proteus vulgaris, Klebsiella pneumoniæ*, several fungi, viruses and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Unlike most other sterilising solutions, say the makers, it rapidly kills bacterial spores such as those of *Bacillus globigii, Bacillus subtilis, Clostridium tetani* and *Clostridium welchii*. Vegetative forms are killed with two minutes exposure to the solution, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in ten minutes, and spores in less than three hours. Cidex Solution is understood not to harm the lens cements of endoscopic instruments, is adsorbed rather than absorbed on to rubber surfaces and may be completely removed by rinsing. The solution has many potential applications in hospital to disinfect equipment otherwise difficult to treat effectively. Cidex solution is available in 1-gall. reusable plastic jugs with package of activator attached.

Protecting Body-surface Lesions. — E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, have made available two specialities Orabase and Orahesive for the protection of lesions on moist body surfaces (including the skin surrounding ileostomies and fistulæ) and lesions of the oral mucosa. Orabase and Orahesive are claimed to have the property of adhering to moist surfaces producing a protective gel-type covering. Orabase contains sodium carboxymethylcellulose, gelatin and pectin in Plastibase, and Orahesive provides the three constituents as a dry powder. Orabase is available in tubes of 15 and 80 gm. and Orahesive in a 15-gm. puffer pack.

SUNDRIES

Diary for 1966.—A 1966 diet, health, beauty diary, fourth in the series offered by Universal Laboratories, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, includes eighty pages of articles and photographs of special interest to women. The diaries are issued in 3-doz. display outers.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Three Tawny Shades.—Revlon International Corporation, Ltd., 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, have made available three new tawny lip and nail colours, tawny pink, rose and coral.

Products Added to Series.—Myram Picker, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey, have added three new products to their Black Lace range. They are a roll-on creamy perfume, a silk-skin bath oil and a bubble bath.

A Size for the Mass Market. — Alberto-Culver Co., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, are launching a 6-oz. can of VO5 hair spray (until now only available in larger spray

cans). The current 11s. 3d. container is being increased by 25 per cent. in content at no increase in retail price.

To Cleanse and Tone the Skin. — Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, are launching a new speciality Endocil Cleanse-care, described as a new type of facial cleanse combining the essential deep cleansing properties with skin toning and "the vital Endocil action." Its freshness in use is claimed to make the product ideal for all types.

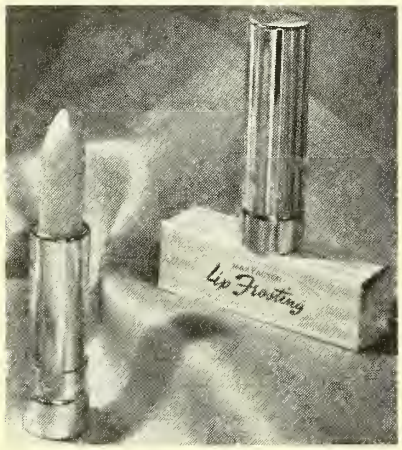
Cosmetic Colours.—For the autumn season Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, offer a new light, bright lip colour, "Brilliance," that adds "a pearly-beige shade of pat-à-crème called neutral to provide the perfect setting for this translucent no-hint-of-blue red."

Sachet and Foam Bath. — A sachet containing five perfumed tablets by Rose Norton is intended for scattering among handkerchiefs or clothes in the chest of drawers, travel case or handbag. Five fragrances are available, and the sachets are issued 3 doz. (six of each fragrance) to a display carton. The sachets are claimed to keep their fragrance even after two years. Also new from M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London. S.W.4, is a Swedish product, Gahns pine-needle foam bath, in white squeeze bottle.

"Glamorous" New Pack.—Southalls (Sales), Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, announce that the 362 and 368 sizes of Nivea creme

are now being issued in a "new, elegant, wasp-waisted" plastic pack. The new presentation retains the Nivea blue/white colour combination. The slim new pack is described as looking "good in a handbag, classic on a dressing table."

Lip Cosmetic.—"Not quite a lipstick—more a lip cosmetic"—is how Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales),



Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, describe their latest innovation "Lip Frosting" which is shortly being introduced in Britain. Each delicate shade in the collection of four has been designed to be worn in three separate

PACK AND OUTER: Pan instant spray shampoo of Inter-Pan, Ltd., 45 Mount Street, London, W.1 (see *C. & D.*, September 25, p. 315). Makers point out that, for excessively oily hair, correct method of use is first to use Pan exactly as for normal hair, then (but only then), after brushing out, if the hair is still felt to contain a little surplus oil, to respray and carry out the whole operation again.

ways (over or under regular lipstick shades, or alone. The product is a brilliant, iridescent stick to which has been added a subtle touch of colour. The colours are peach meringue, mocha meringue, strawberry meringue and frosted meringue.

Lime-scented After-Shave.—"The bitter sweet smell of lime," say Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, "is captured in this new after-shave lotion to make it the newest and most exciting breakthrough in men's toiletries." Old Spice lime after-shave is packed in a frosted glass bottle.

SOAPS

Two New Soap Packs. — Passmill (Paper Products), Ltd., Tennyson Street, Bolton, Lancs, offer a pink Majestic ($4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. net weight) toilet soap in attractively designed box, with promotional "fivepence off" offer (case pack holds thirty-six); and a coal-tar soap (also $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. net weight) in eye-catching shrink wrap polythene, again with promotional "fivepence off" offer.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have discontinued issuing ampoules Pitocin, 2 mils, in pack of thirty or cholera vaccine in pack of 25 mils (alternative sizes remain available).

Hair Spray for Men.—Launched in the Midlands and Tyne/Tees television areas in 1964, Cossack non-greasy spray hairdressing for men ("push-button ease, no grease, blend-in conditioner for gloss and texture") is now generally available. Makers are Baun Laboratories, Sunnydale, Derby.

Superseded.—A. Wander, Limited, 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, announce that, as from October 1, Alocol is being superseded by Alocol-P, antacid adsorbent tablet for the relief of hperacidity. The improved formulation contains dried aluminium hydroxide gel, B.P. 0·5 gm. in each tablet, peppermint-flavoured. One or two may be taken as required before or after meals. Packs are of fifty and 250.

Two Series on One Account.—From October 1, the products of Edward Taylor, Ltd., Monton, Eccles, Manchester, are being marketed by Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys. Messrs. Robinson's representatives will thus in future be handling Mene towels, Nikini products, Cameo tampons, Paddi products, surgical dressings, and Flexoplast first-aid dressings, medical and surgical plasters.

Revised Terms.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, state that, owing to continuing increases in the cost of goods, transport and administration, minimum value order is now £7 excluding purchase tax, and the minimum carriage-paid terms are, by public transport, £10 excluding tax, by the company's own transport, £7 excluding tax. They give a reminder that the majority of the company's specialities are obtainable from the wholesale division of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and its subsidiaries and agents.

New Labels. — The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, remind pharmacists that, under the new Poisons Regulations, effective October 1, all Sea-Legs packs must bear the legend "Caution. This may cause drowsiness. If affected, do not drive, or operate machinery." Stocks leaving the BDH factory have conformed to those requirements for some time, but earlier stocks may still be held by some wholesaler or retailer stockists. A self-adhesive label suitable for relabelling those stocks may be obtained from the sales manager of the company.

Bonus Offers

ALBERTO CULVER CO., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. VO5 new 6-oz. size. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till November 30.

BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. Scotties. Pack of 200: eighteen Handy Andies with order for one case (of eighteen packs); pack of fifty: cash bonus (details from representatives); pack of 150: 6s. per case.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds. Moorland products (indigestion tablets, health and liver salts, indigestion biscuits). Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Till October 31.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Phensedyl cough linctus (125 mils) and Tixylix children's cough linctus (125 mils) and Phensedyl cough capsules (containers of twenty-five). Ten invoiced as nine.

SAGA OF BOND STREET, LTD., 210 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Misty hair spray in new aerosol pack. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Offer also applies to sachets of Misty new-formula and Misty crystal-clear hair sprays.

VITAMINS, LTD., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Bemax. 8s. 3d. off order for 3 doz. small; 7s. 6d. off order for eighteen large; 8s. off order for twenty-four small, six large; 7s. 9d. off order for twelve each size. Till October 16.

Premium Offers

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex. Vosene medicated shampoo. Threepence off standard pack; sixpence off economy size pack.

BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. Scotties: Threepence off pack of 150; twenty-five extra tissues in man-size tissues pack.

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent. Kleenex kitchen towels. Two rolls at saving of tenpence to the purchaser. (Special-offer polythene twin-pack is designed for easy stacking).

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Radox. 30 x 22-in. foam-backed candlewick bathmat in pink or yellow, 7s. 6d. less than normal price (plus 1s. 6d. postage and packaging) in return for two Radox pack tops.

NORVIC ELECTRIC (ACTON), LTD., Stirling Road, London, W.3. Stirling electric blankets. Second blanket direct at factory price after purchase (discount to dealer on both).

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys. Paddi pads and Paddi rolls. Giant "Paddi panda" for 59s. 11d. plus three "babies" from Paddi packets. Until January 31, 1966.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Glazer and Dryer. — Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, offer a super gloss dryer (the model 90) with output ranging from thirty 20 x 16 in. to 1,800 $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. prints per hour. Normally supplied with highly polished chromium-plated drum as in previous models, the model can be supplied with stainless steel drum for the same price.

Dealer Promotions Committee.—The Photographic Information Council, 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, announce the setting up of a committee to consider the subject of dealer promotions. First goal is to co-ordinate plans for promotional activities according to area and then to promote a national photography week in the spring of 1967 supported jointly by dealers and the rest of the photographic trade.

AUTUMN COMPETITION : An opportunity to increase sales of flashbulbs is provided by a competition for flash-assisted photographs being organised by A.E.I. Lamp and Lighting Co., Ltd., Melton Road, Leicester, manufacturers of Mazdaflash bulbs. The competition, which runs from September 22 to November 30, will receive heavy advertising in photographic publications. The above showcard, free full-colour booklets on how to get the best results with Mazdaflash bulbs, and entry forms for the competition, are available from the company.

Winners Named. — Winners in a "Romantic Italy" competition organised by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., included Miss H. Bradley (T. G. Rutledge, 29 High Street, Omagh, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland); Messrs. P. Begbie (D. S. Benton, Ltd., 32 St. Mary's Street, Eynesbury, St. Neots, Hunts); S. C. Lewis (A. E. Baylis (Chemist), Ltd., 119 Church Street, Great Malvern, Worcs); J. Dunsire (Dunsire (Chemists), Ltd., 47 Market Street, Wymondham, Norfolk); and P. MacDonald (Hillsdon Pharmacy, Ltd., High Street, Sidmouth, Devon). Competitors (assistants in shops selling the film) were required to place in order of merit advantages of Ferraniacolor DIA 28 film. Prize was a two-week holiday in Italy for two people. Managers of the shops where assistants won prizes each received £50.

"Half-frame Lecture for Clubs. — "The Magic of Half-Frame" is the title of the first lecture to be offered by a new lecture panel formed by Pullin Photographic, Ltd., 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. The speaker is Mr. E. Jones, who has been a lecturer with the Midland Counties Photographic Federation for the past five years. The lecture is available to photographic societies and clubs providing a minimum audience of thirty within a 25-mile radius of Birmingham. It is booked by applying to Mr. Jones at Kingswood Hollow, Mill Lane, Lapworth, Solihull, Warwicks.

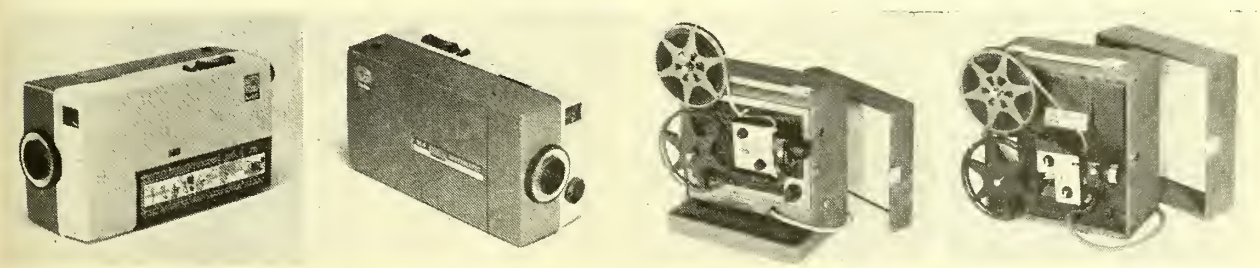
Films for the Rollei.—R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, announce that two new films are now available in the United Kingdom for the Rollei 16 camera. The films are Ektachrome M.S. (64 A.S.A.) and Ilford F.P.3. (125 A.S.A.). Arrangements have been made with Haagman Colour Laboratories, Ltd., 71 Endell Street, London, W.C.2, for processing Ektachrome M.S. (price 10s. 6d. mounted and 7s.6d. unmounted). Ilford F.P. 3 can be handled by processing stations. The new films can be used with all Rollei 16 cameras having serial numbers greater than 2710000. Cameras below that serial number require a simple modification, which will be carried out free of charge by Messrs. Hunter.

"SUPER-8" CAMERAS AND PROJECTORS

Specifications and availability

SUPER 8 cine film, first announced by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, earlier this year (see *C. & D.*, March 13, p. 258 and May 8, p. 470), becomes available in Britain on October 18. The film gives an image area approximately 50 per cent. greater than regular 8-mm. film and has the advantages of the Instamatic loading method. Ample supplies of film become available then but apparatus is expected to be in limited supply until the main promotion begins in the spring of 1966, though enough is understood to be available for dealers' demonstration purposes. There are three cameras and four projectors. Features common to all cameras in the range are loading with Kodapak movie cartridges giving fifty ft. of continuous filming; electric motor drive running at eighteen frames per sec.; built-in type A-to-daylight filter in front of lens (removed automatically when the accessory movie light model N is attached or manually by use of a key). The models with automatic exposure control accommodate films with ASA speeds of 16, 25 and 64 (daylight) and 25, 40 and 100 (photoflood), and ASA speeds are set automatically as the cartridge is inserted. Cheapest model (the M2) has a fixed-focus f/1.8 lens. The model M4 is similar but has in addition fully automatic CdS meter-type exposure control. For both these cameras a black leather case with red interior having compartments to take the camera and two spare film cartridges is available. The M6 is a zoom-reflex model with "through-the-lens" automatic exposure control. In this model the cartridge is inserted after opening the hinged back. A pistol-grip is built in. The M6 carrying case is black with aluminium trim.

The corresponding projectors are sprocketless and "silent." Two models, the M55-L and M60-L are being introduced on October 18, the M70-L and M80-L early in 1966. The M55-L (the least expensive) has a reel capacity of 200 ft. and f/1·8 lens. The M60-L has in addition automatic power rewind at the end of each reel; a metal clip attached to the end of the film trips a switch at the end of the run and sets the motor in reverse. The more elaborate M70-L has six speed-direction combinations and can be used for still projection. Variations are controlled by a single switch: they are forward and reverse at normal (eighteen frames per second), fast (fifty-four frames per second), or slow motion (six frames per second). Licences on the key features of the equipment, including the cartridge have been granted to other manufacturers.



IN THE SLIPS : Some of the cameras and projectors for the Super 8 cine film due to be launched by Kodak, Ltd., on October 18. Left to right: The M2 and M4 cameras and the M55-L and M60-L projectors.

MODERN MERCHANDISING – TRADITIONAL MERCHANDISE

Confident "new" policy of a London multiple

WHEN the old established London pharmacy chain Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., came under the umbrella of Gula Investments, Ltd., in 1964, for three months the new directors, with the superintendent pharmacist (Mr. F. R. Greenlaw, M.P.S.), carried out an exhaustive analysis of its current working and possible development. The outcome was a decision that the business should concern itself only with the traditional activities of a pharmacy, developing them to the full by the use of modern merchandising techniques, by providing the fullest personal service to customers, and by paying close attention to staff training and welfare.

To some extent the policy decided upon was a return to earlier traditions. The first pharmacy of Mr. Lewis (of the company's title) had been founded in 1881. Lewis & Burrows' Drug Stores, Ltd., was incorporated as a limited company in 1895. Four pharmacists on the board each brought in businesses which they had been running as independent proprietors. The partnership met with mixed fortunes until the arrival of Mr. E. W. Gough as general manager. First in that capacity and later as managing director and chairman (1912), Mr. Gough forged the business into a flourishing group. Under its new direction the business has been consolidated and two new branches have been opened. There are now twenty-two in operation.

One factor on which great stress is laid under the new *régime* is staff training. Every manager and assistant is given special courses of instruction (by an outside firm, but under the control of a pharmacist) in modern techniques of merchandising. The managers receive their instruction in groups of three or four, and mainly in branch control, merchandising and sales techniques, the assistants in groups of six to eight and mainly in salesmanship. The company welcomes post-graduate trainees, who are given training in basic business principles and branch control. Recently a scheme was inaugurated under which, on the advice of the principals of the schools of pharmacy at Chelsea and at Brunswick Square, in each year a graduate considered most likely to be successful in a career in general-practice pharmacy is given a cash award of £100. He is then given a specialised course during, and on completion of, his post-graduate training and, if the progress reports of his manager are favourable, is marked out for rapid promotion. If desired the post-graduate year may be divided between two branches differing in their pattern of activities.

Each member of staff receives (within certain salary limits) a free life insurance, with extended sick pay and other benefits. A non-contributory pensions scheme is in operation and all staff other than pharmacists work a five-day week.

Exteriors of the shopfronts at 110 New Oxford Street and 100A North End Road. The cross and lettering in each projecting sign and facia are in green.

Two views of the interior of the Jermyn Street branch. Cosmetics are at the left, medicines at the rear. Self-service display fittings occupy the right-hand wall of the shop (not seen in pictures). For space reasons the dispensary occupies a gallery at rear. Right-hand picture gives a closer view of the cosmetics counters and fixtures.

Frontage of the Jermyn Street branch.

The other way in which the company's emphasis on modern merchandising is most apparent is in its shopfitting. At the request of the directors the shopfitting firm of William Mason & Son, Ltd., Leeds, produced a modern and attractive shop design that could be adapted with reasonable uniformity to premises of differing size and shape. Externally the design features a sign with a cross in green (already the "company's colour") of a kind that in some countries symbolises a pharmacy. The windows, though not without goods on display, are "see-through" (backless), giving a view of the interior. Within, there is a self-selection area, presenting an extensive range of the "traditional" stock of pharmacy (drugs, cosmetics, surgical and photographic goods). The dispensaries — hygienic as all dispensaries should be — are planned for economical working and for easy accessibility to all drugs. Lighting is to an exceptionally high standard of total shop illumination. Combined with the pale floor and wall backs and light wood of fixtures it gives a strikingly "clinical" look to the pharmacy, an effect enhanced by the specially designed uniforms of staff—a ¾-length white surgical coat for managers and a matching high-necked white overall for the sales staff.

The new policy is noteworthy in showing the group's determination and confidence in the successful operation of traditional high-class pharmacy.

Oxford Street pharmacy as it was at the time of incorporation of the company in 1895.

Part of the interior at the Oxford Street branch. As at Jermyn Street drug jars are used as decorative features above the fixtures.

Counters and fixtures at North End Road branch.

Self-service shelving appropriately adapted to a corner site at North End Road.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

A Matter for Discipline ?

SIR,—Certain pharmacists who own or are associated with drug stores appear to be guilty of selling "chemist only" lines from the drug stores. Who is likely to take note of our belief that all medicinal preparations should be channelled through retail pharmacies when our members are guilty of such conduct? Could this fall within the domain of the Statutory Committee? Perhaps a condemnation of such marketing methods by the Society would solve the problem.

E. DALTON,
Almondsbury, Huddersfield

Unequal Pay

SIR,—Whether a business is manufacturing, commercial, a retail shop or a pharmacy, the allocation put aside for the payment of salaries and wages is governed by the profit from trading. The responsibilities of a man are much greater than those of a woman as, in ordinary course, he will be bound by law to upkeep a wife and family. The one exception is a widow with children, who actually is the breadwinner. Inasmuch, therefore, as the sum for wages is governed by the profit, to give women equal pay with men can only be done at the expense of men who have the greater responsibilities in life.

H. LATTIMER,
Ewell, Surrey

Too Easily Satisfied

SIR,—We members of the National Pharmaceutical Union are continually moaning about the inadequacy of our remuneration from the National Health Service and are continually urging our representatives to get us better terms. Are we really so badly paid ? Do we need more remuneration ? It seems that one limited company is more than satisfied, and when I say limited company I do not mean one of the "big two." This limited company (at a town in Lancashire) seems to feel adequately remunerated at sevenpence *less* than the actual N.H.S. *fee* of 2s. 3d. for an 8-oz. bottle of mist. kaolin. sed.

A. T. JONES,
Pontypridd

P.S.—I do not know whether the bottle was supplied gratis.

A Charge for the Clerical Work ?

SIR, — Regarding "Open Shop" (*C. & D.*, September 11, p. 257) and its comments on "Saving extra writing" [for doctors] it would appear to me the correct way to deal with this matter is for all chemists to "unlearn" to write—so that we have a reversal of procedure — the doctors having to ring up the chemist to get a translation of the translation of their illegible scripts. I also suggest that a small fee of approximately sixpence should be charged for all scripts bearing the letters "N.P." and the doctor should be asked to justify his usage of it where it is used to excess. There should never be any doubt from the start that we intend to get paid—if we do the job!

R. E. BEAUMONT,
Clacton

A Task for Technicians

SIR,—The apparent poor response to E. C. Tenner's note on truss fitting alluded to by "Twice Bi'ten" (*C. & D.*, September 25, p. 316) is because those who seriously practise the work of surgical technicians are well aware that the over-riding anomaly is that they form a minority group amongst pharmacists. Any or all anomalies would be resolved if the Ministry and the pharmaceutical negotiating bodies recognised the existence or need for surgical technicians within the Health Service. "Twice Bitten" believes because he is a pharmacist he has both the right and the knowledge to fit surgical appliances. That is not so. Similarly the prescribing doctor may not have the necessary technical knowledge. Because the authorities do not require registration by examination, that does not imply that the fitting of appliances should be undertaken lightly or by the inexperienced. "Twice Bitten's" proposition that the dispensing fee and responsibility should be divided with the prescribing doctor, who would then fit the appliance, must surely provide a deal of mirth amongst technicians who know their doctors and doctors who know no truss fitting. If, "T.B.", the financial aspect alone is your concern, think for a while on the dispensing fee for fitting in a suitable fitting room, a colostomy or ileostomy appliance or portable urinal. I have spent one of those fees posting this letter!

O. B. HUNTER, M.P.S., L.I.B.S.T.,
Wigan, Lancs.

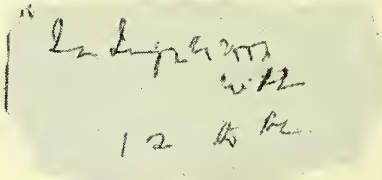
Future Pattern of Problems ?

SIR,—Can one discern the threads of a pattern of future problems in pharmacy in the recent Albert Hall meeting, the new Medicines Bill, the inquiry into the drug industry, the rumblings in the National Health Service, the agitation for a five-day week in pharmacy, and the Government's National Plan? At the Albert Hall meeting pharmacy chose professionalism before commercialism, but how far do we proceed in this line of thought of service? In the new Medicines Bill, we are hoping optimistically, in the public interest, that more of the supply of medicines will be through pharmaceutical channels. In this case the interests of the public run parallel with our professional interests of monopoly and prestige. Are we providing a service in the interest of the public with pharmacies in the High Streets of towns and cities, and none where a pharmaceutical service is required? How many times do we hear of petitions from the public that, in a certain area, a pharmacy is needed, only to be told that it is uneconomic? How can we tackle this problem? Again, more and more money is being spent by the Government on expensive medicaments in the National Health Service, and the new National Plan envisages an increase from £133 to £158 millions in expenditure on pharmaceutical services. As more and more is spent, so inevitably will Government control and suspicion (as in the inquiry into the drug industry) increase. Can we honestly say that it is in the national interest that many firms should make the same drug and market it under different names? Is that a position that a Government will always tolerate? The value of unused drugs on chemists' shelves today must run into a considerable sum. Must a pharmacist always carry that burden? We have a shortage of pharmacists in general practice because other occupations offer a five-day week without rota or holiday duties, bringing about a tendency is for the pharmacist to work longer while the staff work less. In Prague recently I was interested to note that pharmacy is organised by the State and there is no commercialisation. Pharmacies are sited in the public interest. In each large town there is a 24-hour service pharmacy, and the staff work on a shift system. Nor is there any duplication of drugs. Would not many small proprietor pharmacists in this country consider themselves better off working for the State, with no stock, finance, or staff problems, and ending with a pension? As a nation we are against State control and nationalisation, but what alternative plan can we offer in the interests of the public and ourselves as the pressures increase and the Government becomes more and more our "employer"? Can we visualise a public corporation (like the B.B.C.) comprising representatives from the Pharmaceutical Society, the drug industry, and the State, independent of the Government, having various sections undertaking to provide a service, with more control on pharmacy development, both manufacturing and general practice? We are going to be more and more involved in these problems over the next decade, and will have to give more and more serious thought to them.

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

PRESCRIPTION POSER

THE prescription shown caused the Lancashire pharmacist who received it



to telephone to the doctor for the answer.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Rising Sales Without Larger Staffs

THE information given in the first newsletter of the Distributive Trades Economic Development Committee —one of the "little Neddies" (see p. 334) indicates the breadth of its activities, covering the training of staff, recruitment, investment and productivity, stock turn, packaging and price and profit margins. With a labour force of over 3 millions, distribution is one of the largest industries in the United Kingdom. If retail sales are to rise by about 2·8 per cent. a year, then a labour shortage within the industry is almost inevitable. The Committee's call to the industry to improve its efficiency is likely, therefore, to be reinforced by events.

If assistants are to work effectively then they must be given the right training, the right equipment and premises. In general, pharmacy has been somewhat slow to invest in productivity, in spite of the tremendous lead given by the National Pharmaceutical Union in its efforts to show the benefits to be gained by the installation of new shop fittings and fixtures that are now being specifically designed for and offered to the retail pharmacist. The N.P.U. has, too, acted in another aspect of business that distribution's "little Neddie" considers important, namely that of staff training. Its correspondence course and half-day seminars are excellent and steps in the right direction, but we would like to see something more done in the provision of management training or retraining schemes for the pharmacist.

Management training is an important aspect in the career structure of the larger multiple organisations, who obviously consider such training an essential element in their future success in a sphere of activity that is becoming increasingly competitive. Somehow there must be some rethinking on this problem to overcome the special difficulties of the individual pharmacist in the smaller businesses, who has to give up so much of his time to his professional duties.

The problems of Distribution's E.D.C. are clearly the problems of the industry and they in turn may be regarded as those of the individual trader extrapolated to a higher dimension. The Committee's main problem will be to establish vital contacts with the small trader—still the largest section of the industry. So far as pharmacy is concerned the bridge between the Distributive Trades E.D.C. and retail practice is most likely to be achieved through the National Pharmaceutical Union, which has already shown its awareness of some of the many problems that are involved.

Wisdom of a Biologist

HIS title, "A Biological Retrospect," said Sir Peter Medawar, F.R.S. (Director of the National Institute for Medical Research), in his presidential address to the zoology section of the British Association recently, had not been well received. If the same remark were to be made by any hearer of the address itself we should find it incredible, so many ideas "profound and astonishing" did he describe. A few of the more astonishingly challenging, capable of being savoured out of their context, we take the liberty of passing on.

"I have been asked: would it not be more in keeping with the spirit of the occasion if I were to speak of the future of biology rather than of its past? I would indeed be, *if* only it were possible, but unfortunately . . . it is impossible to predict the ideas people are going to have in ten years' or in ten minutes' time . . . For to predict an idea is to have an idea, and if we have an idea it can no longer be the subject of a prediction. Try completing the sentence 'I predict that at the next meeting of the British Association someone will propound the following new theory of the relationships of elementary particles, *namely* . . .'. If I complete the sentence, the theory will not be new next year; if I do not, it will not be new even today."

"There is no compelling reason why he [an ecologist] should be able to talk with relaxed fluency about messenger-RNA, and it is not essential that he should ever have heard of it, though an unreasonable feeling that he *ought* to know something about it is more likely to be found in a good ecologist than in an indifferent one."

"There is no dividing line between structures in the molecular and the anatomical sense: macromolecules have structures in a sense intelligible to the anatomist and small anatomical structures are in a sense intelligible to the chemist."

"The orderliness of the cells is a structural or crystalline orderliness—a 'solid' orderliness, indeed, for 'the so called amorphous solids are either not really amorphous or not really solid' [a quote, that, from Schrödinger's "What is Life?"]."

"Embryology is in some ways a model science. It has always been distinguished by the exactitude, even punctilio, of its anatomical descriptions. An experiment by one of the grand masters of embryology could be made the text of a discourse on scientific method. But something is wrong; or has been wrong. There is no *theory* of development, in the sense in which Mendelism is a theory that accounts for the results of breeding experiments. There is therefore little sense of progression or timeliness about embryological research. Of many papers delivered at embryological meetings, however good they may be in themselves—in themselves they are sometimes marvels of analysis, and complete and satisfying within their own limits—one too often feels that they might have been delivered five years beforehand without making anyone much the wiser, or deferred for five years without making anyone conscious of great loss.

"It was not always so. In the 1930's experimental embryology had much the same appeal as molecular biology has today; students felt it to be the most rapidly advancing front of biological research."

"I often wonder what academics mean when they say of a certain subject that it is a 'discipline in its own right'; for what science is entire of itself?"

"You may think our recent history entitles us to feel pretty pleased with ourselves. Perhaps: but then we felt pretty pleased with ourselves twenty-five years ago, and in twenty-five years time people will look back on us and wonder at our obtuseness. However, if complacency is to be deplored, so also is humility. Humility is not a state of mind conducive to the advancement of learning."

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

PRESENTING to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland at its monthly meeting in Belfast on September 16 his financial report for the year ended July 31, THE TREASURER (Mr. R. M. Watson) reported a credit balance of £780. The Society's income for the year, he said, was £9,054, and expenditure £8,274. There had been at end of the previous financial year a debit balance of £346. The increase in income had been brought about mainly by a rise of £1,420 in licence fees. Examination fees were down £37, rates on property up by £146 and examination expenses down by £52 on the figures for 1963-64. The debit balance at the bank stood at £4,087, but if the present trend continued the Society should be able to wipe it out in about five years.

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. N. C. Cooper) and SECRETARY (Mr. W. Gorman) reported on their visit with Mr. McIlhagger to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Cardiff. MR. COOPER said he had been impressed with the content and presentation of many of the lectures. "I would recommend any member to attend the Conference, because on its social level you meet a great number of interesting people," he said.

Annual Meeting Date

The date for the Society's annual meeting was fixed at October 4. Council nominations for the new office-bearers were:—*President*, Mr. A. T. Hardy; *Vice-president*, Mr. B. Flatley; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. M. Watson.

It was reported that Queen's University would require the use of the Society's lecture hall during the next academic year. A letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that a meeting would be arranged to discuss pharmaceutical education. The Council, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Education would be represented.

The Council gave approval to a series of lectures to be delivered at the Society's house by Professor Wade and Dr. Elmes (department of therapeutics and pharmacology, Queen's University). The programme will be:—

October 26, Professor Wade: "Hazards of Drugs in Modern Life."

November 16. Dr. Elmes: "Antiseptics, Antibiotics and Cross-infections."

December 14, Dr. Elmes: "Drug Therapy and Chronic Respiratory Disease."

January 25, Professor Wade: "Steroids, Hypnotics and Tranquillisers."

February 18, Dr. Elmes: "Proprietary Medicines."

March 8, Professor Wade: "Vitamin Deficiency."

The Council also agreed to a lecture on "Impressions of Retail Pharmacy in Canada" being given by Mr. W. E. Court, who was visiting Liverpool College of Technology.

THE SECRETARY read the report of the Education Committee, which showed that six students had been recommended for registration as students. Two of them were B.Sc. graduates who would not be doing the Part I course.

Present at the Council meeting were the president (Mr. N. C. Cooper) and Messrs. A. T. Hardy; R. M. Watson; W. H. Boyd; H. G. Campbell; W. Donaldson; B. Flatley; J. Gordon; W. T. Hunter; J. Kerr; G. E. McIlhagger; D. Moore; J. Paul; W. C. Tate and J. D. Pollock. Apologies for absence were received from Professor O. L. Wade; Dr. R. G. R. Bacon and Messrs R. J. Davidson; H. W. Gamble and A. Templeton.

NEW BOOKS

Fundamentals of Physical Chemistry

H. D. CROCKFORD and S. B. KNIGHT, *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.*, Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 9 in. x 5¾ in. Pp. xiii + 415. Second edition, 57s.

WRITTEN as a brief course in physical chemistry, and intended primarily for premedical and biology students, the work assumes some background of general chemistry and a knowledge of algebra and logarithms. Not all the mathematical relationships described have been proved in the text, and the use of calculus has been kept to a minimum. The aim has been to present physical chemistry in such a way that its importance for an understanding of biological phenomena becomes apparent. In this new edition the authors have transferred towards the front of the book the chapters on thermodynamics—a good move. The study of energy changes in chemical processes is so fundamental that it should form the foundation of any rational treatment of modern chemistry. Adding thermodynamics at a late stage in a chemistry course is like building the foundations of a house after the superstructure. The book opens with a general treatment of units and dimensions, and continues with chapters on the properties of gases and liquids. A curious omission from the chapter on liquids is any reference to refractive index and dielectric constant. The important matter of the electrical polarities of molecules is only briefly mentioned in a later chapter. Chapters 4 and 5, dealing with thermodynamics and thermochemistry, are clearly written and should cause little difficulty to the least mathematically inclined student. Chapters 6, 7, and 8 give a clear account of the simpler aspects of the physical chemistry of solutions, including an elementary treatment of non-ideal solutions and mean ion-activity coefficients. Chapter 9 deals with chemical equilibria in terms of the law of mass action, and chapter 10 is concerned with entropy and free energy and the calculation of equilibrium constants from those properties. To have included some of the material in chapter 10 in the earlier chapter on thermodynamics might have been better. Chapters 11, 12 and 13 deal with electrolyte equilibria, electrical conductivity and electromotive force. Chapter 14 covers *p*H measurement and acid-base titration curves and chapter 15 briefly describes oxidation-reduction potentials. Since chapter 16 is concerned with reaction kinetics and catalysts, to have placed that material before the chapter on chemical equilibrium would have been more logical. Treatment in the chapter of the subject of activation energies is weak for such an important subject. Chapters 17 and 18 deal briefly with adsorption and colloidal systems, chromatography being dismissed in one page, and chapter 19 outlines some aspects of nuclear chemistry. Best feature of the book is its extensive sets of problems and questions, given at the end of each chapter, but on the whole the work is a somewhat thin treatment of its subject. In writing any elementary book the principal difficulty is in deciding which subjects should be included and which omitted or only sketchily treated. Some of the omissions in this book are difficult to justify. For example, the poor treatment of the electrical polarity of molecules is a serious weakness, in view of the importance of polarities in studying the physics and chemistry of biological systems. Little mention is made of spectrometry or any of the other important methods of studying the structure of molecules; physical properties of solids are given no space. Those omissions are specially noticeable when space is found, and diagrams included, for such old-fashioned methods as determining surface tensions by the ring-detachment method and the use of colour comparators for *p*H determination. —*L.S.*

ECHOES OF THE PAST

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST POISON

From *Maison Rustique*, by Charles Estienne, 1570.

A DECOCTION of the Hundred-headed thistle, Eringium Sea Hollie, breaketh the stone and casteth out it; is a preservative against the poison of the toad, hedgefrog and other venenous herbes. It doth good also in the diseases of the hart being drunk together with a decoction of buglos and balm.

How "Self-sufficient" is an Organism?

POSSIBLE "ENTITIES" WITHIN A SINGLE CELL

A PAPER on "The Concept of Organism" was presented by Professor M. R. Pollock, F.R.S. (professor of biology, Edinburgh University) during the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Cambridge, September 1-8. Most biologists, he said, had been brought up to regard a living organism as a highly integrated, more-or-less "self-sufficient" internally co-ordinated unity, with an evolutionary history traceable—in theory at any rate—through a single line of ancestry back into the pre-Pre-Cambrian past. Yet those organisms were mutually interdependent. Relationships, varying from the loose ecological associations of plant, animal and bacterial life in general, to the intimate and mutually obligatory type of symbioses shown, for instance, by algae (fixing atmospheric CO_2 by photosynthesis) and fungus (scavenging sources of nitrogen) in the lichens, were the rule rather than the exception. Yet even in the lichens it was possible to separate the two components and still recognise each as some sort of a living unity "in its own right." In some protozoan systems the symbiotic process had become even more intimate and the photosynthesising plant components had degenerated into intracellular organelles more-or-less indistinguishable from chloroplasts. It therefore seemed reasonable to consider the extent to which individual cells might be regarded as balanced systems of symbiotically related macromolecular or oligomolecular entities possessing some degree of independent variation within the compass of the intracellular environment.

In microbiology recent discoveries lent some support to the idea of the cell as a sort of molecular mosaic, containing differentiated entities of distinct chemical composition, some degree of self-reproductive autonomy and perhaps even independent evolutionary origin. At the moment it would appear that such entities depended for their properties upon the presence of nucleic acid—in most cases probably deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). DNA was well known to function, in a suitable environment of the "right" enzymes, energy sources and building-blocks, as a specific primer for its own synthesis. Each type of DNA was a long molecular thread, with its own sequential pattern of the four main bases: adenine, guanine, thymine and cytosine. It functioned as a specific information tape, not only for copying itself, but for determining the amino-acid sequences (and therefore the specific characters) of the particular enzymes that might be uniquely concerned in the metabolism and general functioning of the "entity" with which the DNA was associated.

A DNA Specific to East Organelle

It now seemed almost certain that many of the most important intracellular organelles, such as mitochondria, chloroplasts, cinetosomes, had a particular DNA of their own and were produced, not simply as a conglomeration of molecules derived directly from information provided by nuclear DNA, but to a large extent by a distinct self-copying and specific coding process within their own systems. Those autonomous properties were even more marked in extra-chromosomal entities such as episomes (transmissible sex factors) and plasmids (drug-resistance-transfer factors) which carried heritable characters in many species of bacteria. In a formal sense those were still types of symbiosis.

Molecular Ideas of Viruses

It was possible to go further and apply the concept of molecular symbiosis to the intracellular growth of certain viruses, which could sometimes be physically separated into two distinct types of particle, each responsible for the production of a specific antigen, one dependent upon the other for reproduction in the host cell.

It might be significant that the DNA of those semi-autonomous elements was often chemically differentiated from the principal nuclear DNA by having a distinctive base composition, usually expressed as the guanine and cytosine (GC) percentage of total DNA base present. Species of micro-organism differed widely in their GC content (from 35 per cent. in *B. cereus* to 72 per cent. in *M. lysodeikticus*), which could therefore be used as a kind of taxonomic label-of-origin for recognising their own particular brand of DNA. That label seemed, in general to mark all or most of the nuclear genes fairly evenly, and was not just the average composition of a large number of widely-differing portions of the cell's DNA. The label did not of itself tell whether the semi-autonomous entity in question had an evolutionary origin in the "break-off" and subsequent independent development of a "piece" of nuclear DNA or in the assimilation of a portion of foreign DNA from another species. But it was known that extra-chromosomal elements, carrying extraneous genetic characters, could be passed spontaneously from one species of bacterium to another and might remain genetically fairly stable after transfer. Apart from the new genetic characters thus acquired by the new host cell, the intruding element could often be recognised by the characteristic GC content of a small portion of the host cell DNA. The small "satellite" DNA fraction still bred true to type during multiplication of the cell as a whole, and thus indicated its origin apparently indefinitely.

Such evidence posed two questions of fundamental importance in biology: Within what limits might it be conceptually and pragmatically helpful to consider an organism as a composite mosaic of interdependent molecular systems, functioning as a precariously balanced complex of biochemical reactions? And to what extent had evolution occurred by assimilation, or fusion, of subcellular DNA- or RNA-containing entities with a mainly separate evolutionary history?

Cellular Protective Mechanisms

Such mixing or recombination of widely different, but biochemically functional, DNA's must be subject to severe restrictions, otherwise the evolution of distinct species could never have occurred. Intact, biologically functional (undepolymerised and undenatured) DNA was dangerous stuff. Once in the "right" environment it would start copying itself, producing enzymes that were irrelevant and harmful to the "host" cell. That was what happened in marked form in a virus infection. It was not surprising, therefore, to find that cells had evolved mechanisms for keeping out foreign DNA or at least preventing its biochemical intrusion. They would never have evolved into what they were had not such mechanisms developed. The mechanisms consisted essentially of chemical barriers to the penetration of those large molecules through the cell wall and cytoplasmic membrane; and enough differentiation in the base sequences of the two types (host and intruder) of DNA to preclude the pairing up of the two different DNA threads. Such homologous pairing was not, however, necessary for incorporation into the cytoplasm. There, if the enzymes, etc., of the host were near enough to the right type, the intruding DNA might start to copy itself and produce its own proteins, and thus establish itself—albeit rather more precariously—as a new part of the "host" organism.

Naked DNA and RNA were substances that easily fell to pieces. "Successful" nucleic acids (for example, viruses) were therefore usually wrapped up in a specific protein coat that protected them against environmental hazards and allowed specific attachment to the cell wall of their "chosen" host. That limited the choice of cell to enter and was another factor restricting the indiscriminate mixing of nucleic acids *in vivo*. It was still possible to use the naked virus nucleic acid for infecting cells that would then allow reproduction of the whole virus particle, since all the essential information, both for self-copy and protein-coat production, was contained in the nucleic acid itself. But the infectivity, as would be expected because of the instability of the naked nucleic acid, was enormously reduced: whereas the host range (the number of different cell species that could be thus successfully invaded) was greatly extended. Barriers to the intrusion of "foreign" nucleic acid were far from 100 per cent. efficient. Virus nucleic acid had specifically evolved to overcome them. In bacteria, intraspecific exchanges of nucleic acid—by spontaneous conjugation or transfer of genes by "carrier" viruses was also common. Of particular interest were the relatively rare instances in which the barriers between species were breached and nucleic acid transfer occurred. The

transfer of extra-chromosomal "plasmids" or "episomes," carrying the genes for antibiotic-resistance or for production of lactose-fermenting enzymes from *E. coli* to quite different bacterial genera, such as *Shigella* and *Proteus*, or the transformation of staphylococci to penicillin-resistance by means of naked DNA derived from streptococci, were notable instances. Such transferred characters were often genetically rather unstable and it was common for them to be carried on extra-chromosomal particles in the cytoplasm.

It would be of the greatest interest to know whether the further evolution of such particles, perhaps by suitable modification of the composition of their DNA's, might allow subsequent integration into the host chromosome, with consequent stabilisation and closer co-ordination within the cell's metabolism. There were hints that that could have occurred in the recent discovery that certain restricted portions (genes) of the chromosomes of *B. licheniformis* and *B. subtilis* were interchangeable, whereas the bulk of the genetic characters were not mutually transferable. Those interchangeable characters included resistances to certain antibiotics — which, by analogy with the coliform bacteria, might well have had their origin as cytoplasmic "plasmids."

Those exceptions to the general rule of non-intrusion of DNA's from different species could be of great evolutionary significance. It did not seem unreasonable to speculate on the possibility that some cells (micro-organisms in particular) might have evolved, on occasions, by fortuitous and often cataclysmic associations of "bits and pieces" of nucleic acid as well as by the classical mechanism of a more gradual endogeneous expansion and modification along a continuous line of development. Perhaps human beings might be a prey to casual encounters with a dangerous (or beneficial) piece of stray nucleic acid. Certain types of infectious vertebrate cancers appeared to have their origin in such an event.

Such notions might be expected to stimulate attempts to modify the genome directly. Already it had been possible to break through a nucleic acid intrusion barrier by growing the animal virus of vaccinia (smallpox) in a bacterium (*B. subtilis*). Analogously, certain mouse cells and human tissue cells had recently been joined, their nuclei fused during cell division and the two sets of chromosomes found to be growing and multiplying quite happily within the same nuclear membrane. Such phenomena would surely affect the concept of organism.

Was there any absolute reason why some of our defective-gene diseases, such as hæmophilia, should not be cured by appropriate injections of the relevant piece of DNA ?

Pharmaceutical Sciences Congress

IMPRESSIONS OF THE RECENT MEETING AT PRAGUE

PRAGUE, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia and modern state of Czechoslovakia, was host to the International Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences, August 24 to 27, the fifth Congress to be organised by the scientific section of International Pharmaceutical Federation in the years between the biennial general assemblies. By contrast with previous meetings, which have been small relative to the full general assemblies, the 1965 meeting was attended by over 1,400 persons from about thirty countries. Were the Congresses to continue to grow as they have been doing in the past decade they could soon become as large as the assemblies themselves.

Prague City

Visitors to the Prague meeting began to arrive—by air, road and rail—from August 20 onwards, and those who came early had ample opportunity of visiting the many places of interest in and around the city before the official business began on the eve of August 24. The city of Prague is built on both sides of the river Ultava (Moldau) made famous by Smetana's music. The river is crossed by ten bridges, one of which is the magnificent Karlûs Most (Charles Bridge), which has stood for more than 600 years. At intervals on the Karlûs Most are baroque statuaries, one depicting Saints Cosmos and Damian, the patron saints of medicine and pharmacy. The city boasts a permanent pharmaceutical-history museum containing a reconstructed pharmacy and numerous drug jars, mortars, books and other objects of interest to the pharmaceutical historian. In the city are several pharmacies (*lékárna*) most of whose windows display only a few drug jars, currently supplemented by notices about the Congress and coloured posters about medicinal herbs and edible and poisonous fungi. There are also many drug stores (*drogeria*) varying from huge establishments (larger than the pharmacies) to small street stalls.

Registration for the Congress began on August 28. Each participant received a splendid plastic case containing the congress literature, presented with the compliments of SPOFA, the nationalised Czechoslovakia pharmaceutical industry. In it, in addition to the programme, were a list of participants and maps and booklets about the city and country and their pharmaceutical services, plus a large book with preface outlining the development of the Czechoslovak pharmaceutical industry and its products, with profuse illustrations in colour.

Expectedly there were large delegations from Czechoslovakia and neighbouring countries such as the two Germanies and Poland, but the groups from most other European countries were also quite large. Australia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Syria and the United States were non-European countries represented.

The British delegation (labelled "U.K." on the badges) numbered about forty. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was represented by Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield (president) and F. W. Adams (secretary and registrar), Drs. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary) and K. R. Capper (director, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences). Professors Beckett, Rowson and Trease and others represented academic pharmacy, and there were several delegates from the pharmaceutical industry, including Messrs. A. G. Fishburn and C. C. Stevens. Of hospital pharmacy, Mr. G. W. Hadgraft was the sole representative, as was Dr. T. D. Whittet of the Ministry of Health.

The Congress started on Monday evening with an informal "welcoming party" held in the ancient beerhall "*U Fleku*." Special beer mugs labelled with the name and date of the Congress were presented to the delegates as souvenirs.

The formal proceedings began on Tuesday morning with the opening ceremony at the House of Artists. The delegates were welcomed by Professor S. Skramovsky (president of the pharmaceutical section, Czechoslovak Medical Society, which had sponsored the Congress), and Dr. G. Plojher (Minister of Health). Professor M. Guillot (president of the scientific section, International Federation of Pharmacy) replied on behalf of its members. Sir Hugh Linstead (president of the F.I.P.) was also on the platform. A string quartet provided a musical programme.

The Congress office was in the city's Faculty of Law, at which all the symposia and sessions were held. Tuesday morning, devoted to a symposium on the cardiac glycosides, included papers on the results of the phytochemical examination of new digitalis species by Dr. Kaiser, Federal German Republic, and on the analysis of the structure activity relationship in cardioactive compounds by Drs. Repke and Portious, East Germany. The former gave information about some newly discovered species of the plant, and the latter showed that other steroids and some non-steroid compounds have digitalis-like activity.

Quick Tests for Identity

The afternoon's symposium was on the identification of chemically defined medicaments. First paper, by Dr. Riger, France, outlined practical quick-test methods of identifying medicaments and raw materials in the pharmacy and in industry. Dr. Riger gave some startling examples of errors revealed by such tests, including a sample of sugar that proved to be potassium cyanide. Professor Krebs, German Federal Republic, spoke on methods of identifying chemically defined medicaments in the pharmacy and in industrial laboratories, whilst Dr. Braun, Belgium, discussed the identification of medicaments in pharmaceutical preparations. The papers were of especial interest to British pharmacists in view of the Ministry of Health's recent circular on quality control in hospitals and the proposed new legislation on the control of medicines. The final paper

was by Professor A. H. Beckett, Great Britain, who described methods of identifying chemically defined medicaments in biological systems, pointing out the importance of being able to determine drugs and their metabolites in body fluids, especially urine. Such methods could, he pointed out, answer such questions as: "Does a drug act by itself or is it broken down?" and "Is a sustained-release form of presentation really giving a sustained blood level?" Dr. Beckett drew attention to the importance of urinary *pH* in the excretion of basic and acidic drugs.

Shortcomings of the Symposia

The symposia lost some of their potential value through shortcomings that have been repeatedly pointed out by British members of the Congress. Some authors appear to forget that they are addressing an audience of pharmacists, going into the most elementary and minute detail and in that way making their papers like lectures to undergraduates. As a consequence, they speak at too great a rate for the translators and overrun their time. The outcome is tedious for the audience and unfair to later speakers. For example, no discussion was possible on the cardiac glycosides, and in the second symposium Professor Beckett was left with little time in which to deal with his subject. He did, however, give a masterly summary of his paper, demonstrating how well such a subject can be presented. Unless the organisers of the Congress tackle this problem, and insist on authors keeping to their time, interest in the symposia is bound to decline. Another serious fault was that many authors, when showing slides, failed to use the hand microphone provided, and were thus inaudible to the translators and to most of the audience. (Criticisms on that score were also made after the Munster Congress.)

On the evening of Tuesday two concerts were given for Congress members, one of modern chamber and another of vocal music.

Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to scientific papers, of which 177 had been submitted. They had of necessity to be divided into sections (synthetic chemistry; analytical chemistry; galerical pharmacy and industrial technology) and as simultaneous translation into Czech, English, French and German was provided at the symposia but only at one group of the science papers, the interest in and value of the other two sections was greatly diminished.

British Speakers

Ten of the papers were by British pharmacists, namely:

"The Employment of a Reflectance Densitometer for Quantitative Paper Chromatography," by C. G. Butler, P. A. Linley and J. M. Rowson, Bradford.

"Complex Formation between Caffeine and Naphthalene Acids," by M. Donbrow and Z. A. Jan, London and Jerusalem.

"Passage of Lignocaine through some *in-vivo* Membranes," by A. H. Beckett, R. A. Bones and J. B. R. Parker, London.

"Further Experiments on the Pyrogenicity of London Tap Water," by T. D. Whittet, London.

"The Particle Size of Pharmaceutical Emulsions," by D. C. Freshwater, M. J. Groves and B. Scarlett, Nottingham.

"The Influence of Vehicles on Skin Peneration," by J. W. Hadgraft, London.

"Mechanism of the Solubilisation of Phenols by Non-ionic Surface-active Agents," by B. A. Mulley and A. D. Metcalf, London.

"The Isolation and Characterisation of some Alkaloids from the Leaves of *Mitragyna speciosa*, Korth," by A. H. Beckett, E. J. Shellard, J. D. Phillipson and C. M. Lee, London.

"Gradient Thin-layer Chromatography of some *Mitragyna* Alkaloids," by E. G. Shellard, M. Z. Allam and J. Armah, London.

"The Structure and Stereochemistry of some Alkaloids from the Leaves of *Mitracyna speciosa*, Korth," by A. H. Beckett, E. G. Shellard, J. D. Phillipson and C. M. Lee, London.

There had obviously been no screening of papers, which varied from original research of high quality to elementary accounts of practical procedures.

Dr. T. D. Whittet presented a paper giving "Further Studies on the Pyrogenicity of London Tap Water." It recorded chromatographic tests affording additional evidence for the probable bacterial origin of pyrogens present in that water.

On the evening of Wednesday a concert of music by Dvorak, Martinu and Stravinsky was held.

Visit to Drug Control Institute

On Thursday morning a group of directors of control laboratories and government pharmacists visited the State's Institute for the Control of Drugs, on the outskirts of Prague. The laboratories are well housed and are equipped with modern apparatus. This Institute and that at Bratislava are responsible for the quality control of drugs throughout the country. Chemical, physical, pharmacognostical, microbiological, pharmacological and toxicological tests are undertaken. The party was welcomed by the Director, Dr. Burianek, and was entertained to an excellent lunch. Each visitor was presented with a booklet containing, in English, summaries of twenty-three research papers published recently by the two Institutes.

On Thursday afternoon a large party visited the Lekarnia (Pharmacy) of the new hospital Vinohradsco (600 beds). The pharmacy has an area of 1,650 sq. metres. It has a staff of twenty-six comprising ten pharmacists, eight *laboratorines* (technicians) and eight auxiliary staff such as porters and cleaners. Three lecturers of the school of pharmacy are attached to the hospital, which is an important training centre for postgraduate students. About 100 pass through the Department a year, some spending a month and others about three to four months. About fifteen are employed full time at any given time.

The Department is divided up into a Dispensing Section (400 sq. metres), a Manufacturing Laboratory, a Sterile Products Section (160 sq. metres), a Radioisotopes Section and an analytical laboratory.

There are about thirty to 40,000 outpatients per year and they pay one crown per prescription form. The pharmacy deals with about 4,000 to 5,000 prescriptions per month.

The analytical laboratory is staffed by one pharmacist and one technician and all products except specialities are controlled. The approximate annual cost of the pharmaceutical service (excluding salaries) is 8 to 10 million crowns (£400,000 to £500,000). A pharmacist's salary is approximately 18,000 crowns (£900) per annum.

The sterile products section produces about 8,000 to 10,000 500-mil bottles of infusion fluids per month.

Discussion on Pharmacopœias

On Friday afternoon a meeting was held to discuss pharmacopœias. Papers were given by M. Paul Blane (chief pharmacist, World Health Organisation) on the International Pharmacopœia, Mr. H. S. Grainger (head of the technical secretariat, European Pharmacopœia Commission) on the proposals for the European Pharmacopœia, and by Dr. K. Ilver (a member of the Danish Pharmacopœia Commission) on the recently published Nordic Pharmacopœia.

Also on Friday a party of sixteen (including two Britons) set off at 6 a.m. on a flight to Bratislava to visit the Faculty of Pharmacy (the only one in Czechoslovakia, having absorbed that of Brno in 1960). The Faculty is housed in two buildings. The main part has a magnificent entrance, is well equipped and has many large laboratories and other rooms, but is apparently already proving too small, for new buildings are planned. After lunch the party was taken on a coach tour and visited the museum of the history of pharmacy.

Friday morning had been the occasion for two symposia, one organised by the Press and documentation section and the other by the commission of retail pharmacists.

Dr. and Mrs. Don Francke, U.S.A., discussed the problem of the enormous number of papers now being published in many languages, and outlined the organisation of international pharmaceutical abstracts now being published by the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists. It is disturbing to learn that that excellent service is experiencing financial difficulties, and it is to be hoped that sufficient support will be received for it to be continued.

Mme. J. Oslet, Belgium, gave an account of the way in which the Belgian Pharmaceutical Association supplies information to its members. Dr. K. Navratil (SPOFA Laboratories, Czechoslovakia) stressed the importance of the pharmacists' rôle in distributing information on drugs, and showed how his department helped in carrying out that task.

Dr. E. W. Martin (Lederle Laboratories, U.S.A., and general editor of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy" and president of the U.S. Drug Information Centre) outlined the organisation of the Centre, which uses the most modern automated methods.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p.353.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

LUCIDRIL tablets and injection

MANUFACTURER: Lloyd Anphar, Ltd., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Off-white, lacquer-coated *tablets,* each containing 300 mgm. (for adults) or 100 mgm. (for children) of dimethylaminoethyl 4-chlorophenoxyacetate hydrochloride (meclofenoxate). *Injection* supplied in vials each containing 250 mgm. of lyophilised powder.
Central nervous system stimulant.

INDICATIONS: Confusional states in the elderly; psychomotor retardation in children; neonatal anoxia; intoxication by alcohol or carbon monoxide; post-anæsthetic confusion.

DOSAGE: *Adults:* 900–1,200 mgm. daily. *Children:* 200–600 mgm. daily. By *injection:* 250 mgm. dissolved in 10 mils of water for injection is given intramuscularly or intravenously.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Tablets:* Foil packed, 300 mgm., in boxes of thirty and 100; 100 mgm., in boxes of 100 and 400. *Injection:* Single vials of 250 mgm and boxes of ten vials.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965 (replaces monograph for ANP 235 published in July 1964).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

LYNDIOL 2·5 tablets

MANUFACTURER: Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Peach-coloured, unscored tablets, each containing 2·5 mgm. of lynestrenol and 0·075 mgm. of mestranol.

INDICATIONS: Oral contraception.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Presence of œstrogen-dependent tumours or a history of liver disorder. Caution is advised where there is a history of thrombo-embolic disease.

DOSAGE: *First cycle:* A tablet marked with the appropriate day of the week is taken on the fifth day of the menstrual cycle, then one every evening to the end of the pack. *Subsequent cycles:* The first tablet of the new pack is taken exactly one week after the last tablet of the previous pack.

SIDE EFFECTS: Occasional non-persistent nausea and vomiting.

HOW SUPPLIED: In "dispenser" pack of twenty-two tablets, with plastic wallet. Also in pack containing three strips of tablets.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B. FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

MUCOMYCIN capsules

MANUFACTURER: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1.

DESCRIPTION: Brown and green capsules (size 1), each containing 204 mgm. of lymecycline (equivalent to 162·3 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride).
Antibiotic.

INDICATIONS: Treatment or prophylaxis of infective episodes in chronic bronchitis and other infective conditions susceptible to tetracycline therapy.

DOSAGE: Usual adult dose is four capsules daily at six-hourly intervals.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool, dry place.

SHELF LIFE: One year.

HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of sixteen and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

AQUAMOX-R tablets

MANUFACTURER: Lederle Laboratories Division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets each containing 50 mgm. of quinethazone and 0·125 mgm. of reserpine.

INDICATIONS: Oral treatment of mild to moderate hypertension, with or without œdema.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Anuria and oliguria.

DOSAGE: One to four tablets daily.

PRECAUTIONS: Will potentiate other antihypertensive compounds such as ganglion blocking agents and sympatholytic agents.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty-five and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S4B.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

ARMYL capsules

MANUFACTURER: Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Hard gelatin capsules (cap green. base grey), each containing 204 mgm. of lymecycline (equivalent to 150 mgm. of tetracycline base). Antibiotic.

INDICATIONS: Effective against all tetracycline-sensitive organisms found in infections of the respiratory (non-tubercular), gastro-intestinal, urogenital and cardiovascular systems, and in dermatological and gynæcological conditions.

DOSAGE: Four capsules daily. Six to eight capsules may be given over twenty-four hours if larger doses are required.

PRECAUTIONS: As with other broad-spectrum antibiotics gastro-intestinal disturbances may occur although less frequently than with tetracycline hydrochloride. In the presence of renal or hepatic impairment accumulation of the drug may occur and special attention to dosage is necessary. If possible serum antibiotic levels should be controlled. During the period of tooth development (last trimester of pregnancy, neonatal period, and early childhood) lymecyline, like tetracycline, may cause yellowish-brown discoloration of the teeth especially in prolonged high dosage. A careful watch is necessary for superinfection with resistant organisms or monilia, especially if treatment is prolonged.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool dry place.

SHELF-LIFE: Eighteen months.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of sixteen, 100 and 1,000 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

MANDELAMINE suspension

MANUFACTURER: W. R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.

DESCRIPTION: A suspension of methenamine mandelate in sesame oil, cherry flavoured, providing 0·5 gm. of active substance in each 5 mils.

INDICATIONS: *Children:* Pyelitis, pyelonephritis, cystitis or infections of the urinary tract associated with calculi, and for pre- and post-operative prophylaxis. *Adults:* Pyelitis, pyelonephritis, cystitis, prostatitis, non-specific urethritis, infections associated with urinary calculi or neurogenic bladder, and for pre- and post-operative prophylaxis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Renal insufficiency.

DOSAGE: *Children* (Over 5 years): One teaspoonful (0·5 gm.) four times a day. (Under 5): Half a teaspoonful (0·25 gm.) four times a day. *Adults*: Two teaspoonfuls (1 gm.) four times a day.

NOTES: Complementary acidification of the urine is required especially when urea-splitting organisms are present.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of 8 fl. oz.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

MOGADON tablets and syrup

MANUFACTURER: Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Flat, bevel-edged, white *tablets,* scored on one side and marked "Roche," with two part-circles above, on the other. Each contains 5 mgm. of nitrazepam. Also *syrup* containing 5 mgm. of nitrazepam in each 5 mils.

INDICATIONS: Sleep disturbances due to anxiety, worry, tension. stress, etc. Particularly valuable in active middle-aged patients and the elderly where the use of barbiturates tends to cause confusion. Also indicated in organic sleep disturbances, when administered in conjunction with specific therapy.

DOSAGE: 5 mgm. before retiring. The dose may be increased to 10 mgm. for out-patients and 20 mgm. for in-patients. In the elderly, 2·5–5 mgm. The tablets may be chewed, swallowed whole, or taken in liquid.

PRECAUTIONS: Alcohol should be avoided. Current medical opinion being against the use of drugs during pregnancy, Mogadon should not be given to pregnant women.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Tablets* in packs of 100 and 500. *Syrup* in bottles of 100 mils and 500 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended treat as P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

OPHTHAINE eye drops

MANUFACTURER: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Eye drops containing 0·5 per cent. of proxymetacaine hydrochloride with glycerin as a stabiliser, and chlorobutol and benzalkonium chloride as preservatives. Sodium hydroxide or hydrochloric acid is added to adjust the *pH*.

INDICATIONS: Topical anæsthesia of the eye.

METHOD OF USE: *Deep anæsthesia as in cataract extraction:* One drop every five to ten minutes for five to seven doses. *Removal of sutures:* One or two drops two or three minutes before removal of stitches. *Removal of foreign bodies:* One or two drops prior to operating. *Tonometry:* One or two drops immediately before measurement.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 15-mil plastic squeeze bottle with dropper tip.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I.

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ORABASE ointment

MANUFACTURER: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: A smooth, non-aqueous ointment having a bland, neutral taste and containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose, pectin and gelatin in Plastibase.

INDICATIONS: For the protection of many types of lesions in the mouth including denture stomatitis and aphthous ulceration. To provide a protective covering for moist skin, including the skin surrounding ileostomies and fistulæ.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be used alone in the presence of infection.

METHOD OF USE: A thin layer should be applied to the affected site as required.

STORAGE: The container should be kept tightly closed.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tubes of 15 and 80 gm.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

ORAHESIVE powder

MANUFACTURER: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: An off-white, fine, free-flowing, fluffy powder consisting of sodium carboxymethylcellulose, pectin and gelatin.

INDICATIONS: Denture fixative. To provide a protective covering for moist skin including the skin surrounding ileostomies and fistulæ.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be used alone in the presence of infection.

METHOD OF USE: A thin layer should be applied to the affected site as required.

STORAGE: The container should be kept tightly closed.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 15-gm. puffer pack.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

QUIXALIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Creamy-grey, flat-faced, bevel-edged scored tablets each containing 0·25 gm. halquinol (approved name for a mixture of the chlorinated derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline of controlled composition).

INDICATIONS: Treatment of amœbic, bacterial and non-specific diarrhœas.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: There are no known contraindications but Quixalin is not recommended in typhoid fever, severe fulminating bacillary dysentery, systemic infections, or diarrhœas caused by intestinal tuberculosis or helminthic infestation.

DOSAGE: Two tablets (0·5 gm.) given three or four times daily are adequate in most cases. Higher doses of twelve to sixteen tablets (3–4 gm.) daily in divided doses are recommended for more severe and long-standing cases. For *children*, doses should be adjusted to body-weight or age. If required, tablets may be crushed and mixed with syrup, jam or other palatable vehicle. Treatment of intestinal amœbiasis should be continued for fourteen days. In certain cases of intestinal amœbiasis, two courses of treatment may be necessary.

SIDE EFFECTS: Skin rashes have been reported in about 1 per cent., and nausea in about 0·5 per cent., of patients treated.

SHELF LIFE: Two years.

HOW SUPPLIED: Foil-wrapped, in packs of twenty-four and 100.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

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FERROMYN S tablets

MANUFACTURER: Calmic Ltd., Crewe, Ches.

DESCRIPTION: Deep orange, sugar-coated tablets each containing 150 mgm. of hydrated ferrous succinate (equivalent to 37 mgm. ferrous iron) and 110 mgm. of succinic acid.

INDICATIONS: Iron deficiency anæmia.

DOSAGE: *Therapeutic:* One tablet three times daily. *Prophylactic:* One or two tablets daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of 100 and 1,000.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

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PARALGIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: H. N. Norton & Co., Ltd., 19 Queen Street, Glasgow, C.1.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets, scored on one side and marked "NP" on the other, each containing 400 mgm. of paracetamol, 6 mgm. of codeine phosphate, 80 mgm. of caffeine and 5 mgm. of phenolphthalein.

INDICATIONS: Headache, influenza, neuralgia, neuritis, dysmenorrhœa, and rheumatic conditions.

DOSAGE: Two tablets should be taken every four hours as necessary. HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7. FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

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OTOTRANE ribbon gauze

MANUFACTURER: Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulton House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Hydrargaphen-prednisolone ribbon gauze (Drug Tariff). An antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory dressing consisting of ½-in. cotton gauze impregnated with a polyethyleneglycol base containing hydrargaphen 0·1 per cent. and prednisolone 0·5 per cent.

INDICATIONS: Packing temporal bone cavities, external meatus and auditory canal in otitis externa, abscess cavities, excised sinuses and fistulæ, and for dressing cutaneous fissures and ulcers.

NOTES: Incompatible with metals, halides and sulphides.

HOW SUPPLIED: In rolls of 1-yd. (Drug Tariff) and 6-yd. (hospitals only). FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

CIDEX solution

MANUFACTURER: Ethicon, Ltd., Bankhead Avenue, Sighthill Industrial Estate, Edinburgh, 11.

DESCRIPTION: A 2 per cent. aqueous glutaraldehyde solution for cold chemical sterilisation of medical, dental and hospital instruments and equipment.

INDICATIONS: Sterilisation of lensed instruments and anæsthetic equipment in particular.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Must not be used for pre-surgical skin preparation.

METHOD OF USE: A ten-minute immersion will kill all vegative organisms including viruses and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Three hours' immersion kills spores.

NOTES: The preparation is supplied in 1-gall. plastic jugs with a package of activator attached. Before activation the product has a shelf life of two years. When activated it retains its full potency for fourteen days.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 1-gall. plastic jug.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1965.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, October 2, 1965

MANDRAX tablets

MANUFACTURER: Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: White, flat-faced tablets marked "MX" on one side and "RL" on the other, each containing 250 mgm. of methaqualone and 25 mgm. of diphenhydramine hydrochloride. Hypnotic.

INDICATIONS: All forms of insomnia including those present in psychoneurotics and in elderly patients.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be given to patients with severe liver disease.

DOSAGE: One tablet 15 minutes before preparing for sleep.

PRECAUTIONS: As with other hypnotics, the administration of Mandrax following alcohol ingestion may lead to prolonged heavy sedation and should therefore be avoided.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottles of twelve and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1965.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Variou charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods int stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29: Although a cease-fire had been arranged between India and Pakistan, reports of truce-breaking continued to be received, preventing any confidence being established in the markets for Indian commodities. The result was that prices held firm and in a number of instances were advanced.

Alleppy green CARDAMOMS were dearer by 2s. per lb. on the spot; Indian VALERIAN ROOT advanced 10s. per cwt. and Indian CELERY SEED by 5s. cwt. With Zanzibar CHILLIES unobtainable, Mombasa shipment rates rose 25s. per cwt. Also dearer per cwt. were CASSIA *lignea* by 5s. and Seychelles CINNAMON BARK and Jamaican No. 3 GINGER each by 10s. Because of small stocks in Singapore and buying interest from Europe, white Sarawak PEPPER advanced 3½d. per lb. Brazilian MENTHOL showed a firmer tone on the spot as a result of no offers being received from origin. Most BALSAMS were scarce and dearer: CANADA was up sixpence per lb. and PERU up 1s. 6d. Among the few items that were lower were CALUMBA and SQUILL (both by 5s. cwt.) and SARSAPARILLA and TONKA BEANS (both by threepence per lb.). MERCURY at £255 per flask remained at the level established about two weeks ago when the metal fell £10 per flask. SENNA prices were held at previous levels. A report from Tuticurin states that because of recent rains, seasonal crop LEAVES continue to arrive at the warehouses. Shipments of Tinnevelly LEAVES and PODS during August were as follows:

SENNA	U.K. tons	Argentine tons	Europe tons
LEAVES	31	58	235
PODS	13	—	126

Price changes in ESSENTIAL OILS during the week were few. Ceylon CITRONELLA was down 3½d. per lb. following a further easing in the forward rate. PEPPERMINT (*arvensis*) was again a firm market due to Brazil not offering. Spot holders of Brazilian oil were asking 3½d. per lb. more than in the previous week, while Chinese oil rose 4½d. per lb. on the spot.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm. is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALOIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — B.P. is £24 per kilo.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, strong, 3s. 6d. kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — (Per kilo.) One-kilo lots, 126s.; 10-kilos, 123s. 6d. The MONOHYDRATE is 129s. 6d. and 127s. for same quantities.

AMMONIUM NITRATE. — Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo, 44s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 39s. 6d.

BACITRACIN.—Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE.—B.P. is 13s. 3d. per lb. in 1-cwt lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Prices (per kilo) are now:—

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ...	77 10	76 0	75 0
SALICYLATE ..	72 4	70 6	—
SUBGALLATE ..	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71 10	70 0	69 0

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — 97s. 6d. per kilo.

CHLORPHENESIN. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCAINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 975s. per kilo.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100 gm., 52s. 6d. per gm.

DIENOESTROL.—B.P. is 1s. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DITHRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE. — B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £18 per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

INOSITOL. — One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

IRON SALTS. — CHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1949, 3s. 1d. per kilo. GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 2d. per kilo; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 25 kilos, 6s. 3d. per kilo; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 1b. SUBCARBONATE, 100-kilos, 6s. 0½d. per kilo. AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo. —QUININE CITRATE, 5s. per oz. in 100-oz. tin, nominal.

MENAPHTHONE. — (50-kilo lots) B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One kilo, 42s.; 10 kilos, 39s. 9d.; 50 kilos, 37s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos; 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 14s. 6d. per gm.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 10 kilos, 200 per kilo.

PREDNISOLONE. — ALCOHOL and ACETAT from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL ar ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gn for 1-kilo lots.

PYRIDOXINE.—One kilo, £32 per kilo 10 kilos, £31 10s. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One kilo, 217s. 6 and 10 kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOI ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. pe lb.

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied i concentrate 1 million international uni per gm. as acetate at £17 14s. 2d. per kil and oil-soluble palmitate at £15 12s. 6 for one-kilo lots.

VITAMIN D. — D_2 powder for tabletin 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; i oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. pe kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: s under calciferol. D_3 in oil (1 mega p gm.), threepence per mega for less tha 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural *d* alpha tocopher acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u 25 gm. lots 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d. 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic *dl*, 1,000 unit per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £1 for the same quantities.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. i £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot in drums AMYL, technical, £254 and B.S.S., £256 BUTYL, £136; ETHYL, £113; ISOBUTYL (8 per cent.), £111 and pure, £115; ISOPRO PYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 12-ton lots £10 per ton; 2½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot £68 pe ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — One-ton lots i drums, £127 per ton and one-drum lots £136 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s. 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grad (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4½d. per gall.; in bulk 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE.—One-ton lots £111 10s. per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Contract rates fo phthalic grade are from £25 per ton i bulk, ex works; lower crystallising whizze grades from £20 to £25 per ton ex works ball and flake, £71.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-to lots in drums: DI-BUTYL, £159; DI-ISO BUTYL, £154; DI-ETHYL, £171; DI-METHYL £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic materia ex contract, £90 per ton.

SODA ASH — Four-ton lots, from 300s per ton delivered.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALU MINIUM JNo. 1), £243 10s. per ton an (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated) £243 10s.; LEAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (super fine), £287. ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes and Curaçao, 265s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 260s. c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 295s. per cwt.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 116s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.; CANADA: 25s. 6d., spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. nominal. PERU: 27s. 6d., spot; no shipment offers. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 31s.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot, 5s. 6d. per lb. Stocks at origin exhausted.

CALAMUS. — Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Root is offered at 160s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS — Alleppy greens scarce; spot, 26s. per lb. (second-hand sellers); shipment, 23s., c.i.f. Prime seed, 30s. 3d., c.i.f., no spot.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; 1965 peel for shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. spot; *lignea*, whole shipment, 210s., c.i.f.; selected broken, 200s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers 18s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK — Thin natural, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f. scarce.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot and shipment not quoted. Mombasa for shipment, 370s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 150s. cwt. spot; shipment, 145s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9, 4d.; quillings, 5s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 19s. per lb.; black brilliant, 21s. Peruvian silver-grey, 15s.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea*, leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot; African, spot, 245s. per cwt. nominal; September–October, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 410s., shipment, not quoted. Cochin, spot, 320s.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 115s. to 117s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 20s. to 125s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 56s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 57s. 6d. Costa Rican, 72s. spot, nominal; shipment, 69s. 6d., c.i.f. Colombian, 56s. 6d., spot, shipment, 55s., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African spot, 7d. per lb.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. New crop, October shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 28s., in bond, 32s. 6d. duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, not quoted; spot, 33s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £255 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 9d., c.i.f. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — East African No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. with Ceylon about the same price.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 3d., spot, nominal; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available; shipment 390s., c.i.f., nominal.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 250s., spot; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 135s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 135s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 162s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian firmer at 205s., spot; shipment quoted at 190s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan are steady, 63s. now quoted, duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 53s 6d., c.i.f. and Rumanian whole, current crop, 60s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Continues firm with little business passing. Spot Moroccan 330s., in bond; Syrian, 320s., in bond; shipment, Moroccan, 327s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 125s., spot; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. FENNEL. Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 140s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan dearer at 50s., duty paid; shipment quoted at 43s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 67s. 6d. to 85s., according to quality; no low quality available.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevelly hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENEGA. — Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 170s. per cwt.: shipment, 155s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 412s. 6d.; Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 310s.; shipment, 280s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 630s.; shipment, 570s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 3d., spot, shipment, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 9d.; shipment, 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 6d., in bond and c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 4d.; shipment, Chinese, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 4s. 4½d.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f., spot, 5s. 10½d., in bond. C.i.f. easier. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud-oil, ENGLISH B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CORIANDER.—From 34s. to 45s. per lb. spot, as to origin.

CUBEB.—Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

DILL.—Imported is from 34s. to 39s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70–75 per cent., 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80–85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Spot offers from 7s. 6d. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 10s. per lb.; shipment, 9s., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI. — Penang forward is nominally 75s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, from 73s. in bond.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis:* Chinese for shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. Brazilian not quoted for shipment; spot, 12s. 4½d. *Piperita:* Italian spot, 60s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American, 38s. to 42s. 6d. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 50s. to 55s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28: Racemic MENTHOL, U.S.P. grade, was lifted to $4·10 lb. from $3·85. A fairly substantial rise in demand has been noted for SULPHONAMIDES. COCILLANA BARK was advanced by five cents to 25 cents per lb. Turkish GERANIUM OIL was increased 50 cents to $8·75 a lb.

WORLD TRADE

Swiss Chemical Exports Soar.—According to official trade statistics, Switzerland exported in 1964 chemical and pharmaceutical products valued at 2,604·4 million Swiss francs, against Fr.2,441·3 millions in 1963. Exports of pharmaceutical products rose from Fr.438·6 millions to Fr.498·1 millions and industrial chemicals from Fr.987·0 millions to Fr.1,083·1 millions. Exports of cosmetics were valued at Fr.92·9 millions (against Fr.81·6 millions).

Polish Chemical Industry Plans.—The total value of production by the Polish chemical industry in 1965 at more than 128,000 million zlotys (11·2 zlotys = £1 sterling), is to be doubled over the next five-year period. The industry is the fastest growing branch in Poland and takes seventh place in Europe and ninth in the world. To achieve that rate of expansion, more than Zl66,000 millions will be spent over the next five years on the building of new factories and the expansion of existing ones. Several new enterprises will produce titanium, fertilisers, chemical reagents and pharmaceuticals.

Chemical Plant Planned in Sicily.—A plant with an annual output of 120,000 metric tons of phosphoric acid and 330,000 tons of sulphuric acid from Sicilian sulphur is planned to be built at Gela, Sicily, near the petrochemical factory of Anic/Eni. Behind the project is a new joint company being formed by the Italian State oil corporation Eni, the Sicilian regional mining body, Ente Minerario Siciliano and Societa Edison of Milan. The sponsors of the venture have stated that eventually other companies could join, while Societa Anic and Edison would purchase all the phosphoric acid produced for use in their fertiliser plants.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office

C. GRAHAM (BISHOPRIGGS), LTD., (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. 143 Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopriggs. Capital £15,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists. Directors: William B. Anderson, Benjamin Cruickshank, George Climie, Stanley A. Paxton and William R. Maxwell. R.O.: 143 Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopriggs, Glasgow.

NOTTAGE PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Margaret M. J. Strawbridge, Norman R. Holly. R.O.: The Square, Nottage, Portheawl, Glam.

PORCE-MASTER SERVICE CO. (GLASGOW), LTD. (P.C.)—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 2 Melville Street, Edinburgh.

RAVEN PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Subscribers: Dr. John P. H. M. Rae and Jill V. Rae, 49 Rusholme Road, London, S.W.15.

U M & M CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. R.O.: Room 304, Walmar House, 296 Regent Street, London, W.1.

WILLS

MR. A. I. ADCOCK, M.P.S., 40 Freshwater Drive, Haughton Green, Denton, Lancs, left £2,041 (£1,779 net).

MR. A. E. BROME, 30 Callis Court Road, Broadstairs, Kent, a director and former chairman of Brome & Schimmer, Ltd., drug importers, left £12,008 (£11,907 net).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 15

For material prepared for bandaging; surgical and hygienic dressings; material prepared for use as medical and surgical plasters; gauze and tissues, all for medical and surgical purposes; and sanitary clothing; all made wholly or substantially wholly of wool (5)

FLOCOLAINE, B865,362, by Societe Rhovyl, Paris, 8e, France.

Preparations for use as additives for animal use (5)

PACE, B867,502, by Kraft Foods, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For all goods (5)

TEB, by Coca-Cola Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. HYGRAMIX, 874,608, by Eli Lilly & Co., Idianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. TECTOSOL, 866,058, by Richardson-Merrell Inc., New York, U.S.A. BONACTIN, 876,122, SEFLENYL, 876,127, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

GADOMENT, 875,674, by Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

BIOLYASE, 876,911, by Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances; infants' and invalids' foods and dietetic foods (5)

LIQUACEN, 877,660, by Beecham Foods and Drink Division, Brentford, Middlesex.

For disinfectants, bactericides, germicides, sanitary substances and deodorants (5)

SANOMATIC, 878,081, by Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

DULCOLAX-DOSS, 878,129, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For vitamin concentrates (5)

NOPCOL, 878,750, by Nopco Chemical Co., Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For medicated beverages and beverages for dietetic purposes (5)

SLEN, 878,788, by Optrex, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

DULCODOS, 879,350, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

CEDIGOCINE, 879,718, by Sandoz Products, Ltd., Leeds, Yorkshire.

For dietetic foods (5)

SAILAWAY, 880,321, by Slimcruises, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

NORAVITA, 880,507, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For cases for razors; hair clippers for personal use; nail clippers; and hand tools none being for boring (8)

12 BORE, 868,032, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

PHOMAR, 879,941, by Photo-Marketing, Ltd., London, N.W.6.

For personal weighing machines (9)

VIKING, 880,606, by Hollands & Blair, Ltd., Thornton Heath, Surrey.

For surgical belts for preventing injury resulting from coughing (10)

COUGH-LOK, B869,305, by Hawksley & Sons, Ltd., Lancing, Sussex.

For electrically heated blankets (10)

REGENCY, 877,707, by Robert Kaye & Sons, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.

For small domestic utensils and containers, and lids therefor, none being of precious metal or coated therewith; vacuum flasks and babies' feeding bottles; and babies' chamber pots (21)

TOMMEE TIPPEE, 877,302, by Hellermann Equipment, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," September 15

Photographic processor. Pavelle Corporation. 1,008,332.

Cine-cameras. Ernst Leitz, G.m.b.H. 1,008,351.

Production of fertilisers. Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd. 1,008,402.

Process for the production of thiophosphoric acid esters. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,008,451.

Piperidyl-(4)-benzhydryl ether derivatives. Nopco Chemical Co. 1,008,452.

W - Halogenated - acetylenic ketones. Rhone-Poulenc S.A. 1,008,453.

Pseudoxanthines. Arzneimittelwerk Dresden Veb. 1,008,454.

2-Azolyl-5-oxdiazolyl-thiophene derivatives, process for their preparation and their use. CIBA, Ltd. 1,008,456.

Dipyridylum salts. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,008,463.

Lysergol derivatives. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,008,466.

Production of fluorubin. Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,008,467.

N-substituted 6-amino penicillanic acids. Chemie Grunenthal, G.m.b.H. 1,008,468.

Lycopene. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,008,469.

Cyanacetamide derivatives. Laboratoire Roger Bellon. 1,008,470.

Tooth-brush. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,008,530.

Producing 2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid. N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken. 1,008,563.

Process for the preparation of alkyl fluorides. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 1,008,581.

Controlled release medicaments. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,008,583.

Preparation of magnesium trisilicate. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,008,587.

Substituted phenols. Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 1,008,592.

Production of amines. National Research Development Corporation. 1,008,594.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 27.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," September 22

Ascorbic acid derivative. Farmaceutycznaspoldzielna Pracy "Galen." 1,008,625.

Organosilicon compounds. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,008,634.

Phenylalkylamines, process for their preparation and pharmaceutical preparations containing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,008,639.

Preparation of 2,3-dihydro-4H-pyron-2-methyl-(2, 3-dihydro-4H-pyron-2-carboxylate). Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,008,641.

Alkenyl sodium compounds and derivatives thereof. Procter & Gamble Co. 1,008,642.

Alkenyl alkali metal compounds and derivatives thereof. Procter & Gamble Co. 1,008,643.

Dibenzocycloheptane derivatives. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabricken Voorheen Brocades Stheeman & Pharmacia. 1,008,645.

Isothiocyanates. Rhône-Poulenc, S.A. 1,008,646.

Derivatives of antibiotic lincomycin. Upjohn Co. 1,008,647.

4,5-Dihydro-imidazole derivatives and process for their preparation. Chinoin Gyogyszer Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt. 1,008,649.

Manufacture of silver halide emulsions. Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 1,008,694.

Detergent compositions. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,008,697.

Sterols and tocopherols. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,008,767.

Manufacture of ferrioxamine E. CIBA, Ltd. 1,008,842.

Synthesis of steroids. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 1,008,848.

Chemical compounds and process of preparing same. Bristol Myers Co. 1,008,850.

Substituted alpha-haloacetanilides and herbicidal compositions containing them. Monsanto Co. 1,008,851.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from November 3.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

A SPECIAL carton to tie in with the United Artists' film "What's New Pussycat?" has been produced for their Magic Cat novelty soap by M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4. The legend reads: "The wackiest comedy of the year, the wackiest soap of the year."

PRESS ADVERTISING

A WIDE range of products sold by chemists are being advertised in *Woman's Own* during October. A list appears elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN BEALES, LTD., Peveril Street, Nottingham: Marathon one-way nappy. In leading mother-craft and women's magazines.

DAE HEALTH LABORATORIES, LTD., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1: Valderma antiseptic soap. In the *Daily Express, Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror, News of the World, The People, Woman and Home* and specialist family-care magazines.

KAPUTINE, LTD., Boardman Street, Oldham, Lancs. Bellair hair spray. In *Woman* and *Woman's Own*.

ORGANON LABORATORIES, LTD., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey: Endocil Cleanse-care. In *Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Vogue, Housewife, Woman's Journal, Everywoman, Modern Woman, Home* and *Nova*.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bride Mills, Chesterfield: Paddi pads and Paddi rolls. In *Woman* and *Woman's Own*.

SANITAS GROUP SALES, LTD., Sanitas House, Clapham Road, London, S.W.9: Liqufruta herbal cough medicines. In *News of the World, Sunday Mirror, Sunday Express, Daily Mirror, Daily Express, Daily Mail* and *Sun*.

SPANISH OLIVE OIL: In the *Sunday Times, Observer, Daily Telegraph, Woman* and *Woman's Own*.

YARDLEY OF LONDON, LTD., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1: Yardley Lip Slickers in *Flair, Honey, Queen, She, Vanity Fair, Vogue, Woman, Woman's Mirror* and *Woman's Own*.

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Eastbourne, Sussex: "Armyl . . . reliable clinical response with the safeguard of lower dosage" (4-p. folder, file card also available).

CALMIC, LTD., Crewe, Ches: "Ferromyn-S . . . one-third more iron absorption" (6-p. folder).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "M & B cough preparations" (6-p. folder). "Tranquillity with Protamyl" (blotter). "Rovamycin" (48-p. booklet). "Largactil in general medicine" (44-p. booklet). "Largactil in psychiatry" (50-p. booklet).

MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts: "Five-year confidence . . . Hydrosaluric-K" (4-p. folder). "Indocid . . . prompt relief of pain; progressive improvement in mobility" (4-p. folder and file card). "Tryptizol . . . an outstanding antidepressant with additional anti-anxiety effects" (4-p. folder). "Eczema . . . the case for Hydroderm" (4-p. folder).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: Valium: Progress report no. 2 (8-p. booklet).

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex: "Mandrax . . . better than barbiturates" (4-p. folder).

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, LTD., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex: "Quixalin" (14-p. booklet).

VITAMINS, LTD., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex: Bemax. In *Radio Times, Family Doctor, Parents, Mother, Mother and Baby* and national and provincial Press.

WARD, BLENKINSOP & CO., LTD., Fulton House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex: "Ototrane ribbon gauze" (file card).

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants: Mandelamine suspension (file card).

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

FERROMYN S.—*Constituents:* Ferrous succinate and succinic acid. Ferrous succinate is one of the most effective iron salts for the treatment of anæmia but, although well tolerated, absorption may be influenced by many other factors, such as the severity of the initial anæmia, and the rate of iron transfer and utilisation. The favourable response to ferrous succinate led to further research on the influence of succinic acid on iron absorption. Using two radio-iron isotopes to test the rate and degree of absorption, it was confirmed that ferrous salts are to be preferred, and that by increasing the amount of succinic acid present, the amount of ferrous iron crossing the mucosal cells of the intestine could be increased. It is thought that the effect may result from an increase in intracellular metabolism. Succinic acid is a normal constituent of body cells, and an increase in the amount present may stimulate the mechanisms normally concerned with the transport of iron across the mucosal barrier. It thus represents a new physiological approach to an old therapeutic problem.

MANDRAX. — *Constituents:* Methaqualone and diphenhydramine hydrochloride. Methaqualone (2-methyl-3-ortho-tolylquinazolin-4-one) is a central nervous system depressant which has a more selective action than the barbiturates. The older drugs depress most of the cerebral neurones, both in the cerebral cortex and in the reticular tissues of the brain stem, and the induced sleep differs from natural sleep by this cortical depression. It is considered that the "hang over" effects are associated with such cortical depression. Methaqualone has a more selective action and acts mainly on the brain stem, producing a condition which resembles natural sleep. Diphenhydramine is the well-known antihistamine, which also has some central depressant and spasmolytic activity. Those actions may help in reducing tension, bronchospasm, and other symptoms that disturb natural sleep.

ORAHESIVE AND ORABASE. — *Constituents:* Orahesive is a free-flowing powder containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose, pectin and gelatin. Orabase contains Orahesive in a special polyethylene-liquid paraffin ointment base. The products have been designed for local application to the oral mucous membrane, and for protection of the skin around fistulæ. They adhere well to moist tissues or excoriated skin, producing a protective gel-like covering. Thus they not only act as mechanical protectives, but can serve as vehicles for active ingredients that are required to act locally on moist areas. They also have applications as dental fixatives.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, October 4

BRIDGEND, MAESTEG, PORTHCAWL AND PYLE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dunraven hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. Purse (superintendent, Welsh Joint Pricing Committee) on "How Your Prescriptions are Priced."

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. Until October 13.

INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING AND CENTRAL HEATING EXHIBITION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Until October 9.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Belgrade hotel, Dialstone Lane, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Detective superintendent E. Aspinall on "The Scientific Aspect of Crime Detection."

Tuesday, October 5

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Birmingham College of Advanced Technology, Gosta Green, Birmingham, 4, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. Price (pharmaceuticals division, Geigy (U.K.), Ltd.) on "Recent Advances in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Depression."

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 7.30 p.m. "Your Glass of Sherry" (arranged by John Harvey & Sons, Ltd., Bristol).

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ollerton hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Wine tasting.

SLOUGH AND SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Beech Tree hotel, Maxwell Road, Beaconsfield, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. B. Coulson (a member of the N.P.U. executive) on "Economics of Retail Pharmacy."

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. R. M. Johnson (a Home Office pathologist) on "Poisoning—Accident, Suicide or Murder."

WORTHING AND WEST SUSSEX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Central hotel, Worthing, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Charlton (superintendent, Central Checking Bureau) on "Counting the Cost."

Wednesday, October 6

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. Dr. D. Morris on "Relief of Pain."

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Firs Hall, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21, at 8 p.m. Supper and dance.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Withington golf club, Palatine Road, Manchester, 20. Stableford competition for the President's prize, and prize distribution.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Dr. L. G. Goodwin (Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine) on "Comparative Pharmacology."

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Addington golf club, Shirley Church Road, Croydon, Surrey, at 1 p.m. Stableford competition for the Cupal prize and other prizes.

SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, King's Hall, at 8 p.m. Supper and dance.

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Griffin hotel, Kingston-upon-Thames, at 7 p.m. Supper and dance.

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oldfield hotel, Greenford Road, Greenford, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Thursday, October 7

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. E. Court on "Impressions of Pharmaceutical Practice in Canada."

CUMBERLAND SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Winsdale club, Seascale, at 8 p.m. Dr. L. A. Williams on "The Chemistry of Colour Photography."

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Mr. B. R. Edwards (Liverpool College of Technology) on "Recent Changes in the Law Relating to Pharmacy," Part 1.

DERBYSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Midland hotel, Derby, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. Charlton (assistant secretary, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "N.H.S. Pricing: Basis, Procedure and Problems." Members of the Nottingham and North Nottinghamshire Branches are welcome to attend from 8 p.m.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Engineers' club, Albert Square, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing (an assistant secretary of the N.P.U.) on "Staff Training."

Friday, October 8

WESTERN SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Welsh College of Advanced Technology, Cathays Park, Cardiff, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. A. S. Curry on "Poison Detection."

Sunday, October 10

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, The Warren golf club, Woodham Walter, Maldon, Essex, at 1.30 p.m. Autumn golf meeting. Play for the Jordan trophy. Cost 32s. 6d.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A CONTROLLED sequential clinical trial of potassium, insulin and glucose in the management of myocardial infarction is reported from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. The majority of deaths from myocardial infarction occur during the first week and are due to the development of serious cardiac arrhythmias. The regimen of treatment was suggested by evidence that glucose and insulin favour potassium entry into damaged and hypopolarised cardiac cells, restoring the cells to a normal state of polarisation. That was thought to make the cells more resistant to further damage by severe ischæmia, and less liable to act as foci for origin of arrhythmias. 170 patients took part in the trial. The treatment group was given 10 units of soluble insulin twice daily, eight to twelve effervescent potassium tablets, B.P.C., and 240 gm. of glucose daily, for two weeks. Mortality in the control group after fourteen days was 28·2 per cent. as compared to 11·7 per cent. in the treated group. The mode of action of the regimen is not yet clear. (*Lancet*, September 25, p. 607.)

THE routine administration of œstrogens to suppress lactation and prevent the discomfort of breast engorgement is not justified, workers at the National Maternity Hospital, Dublin, have found. A trial was carried out on 500 consecutive mothers who had chosen not to breast feed. Half were given 5 mgm. of stilbœstrol twice daily and the rest a glucose placebo tablet of identical appearance. 95 per cent. of mothers taking stilbœstrol and 90 per cent. of those on placebo had no breast discomfort. Since the trial, discomfort has been treated with mild analgesics. (*Lancet*, September 25, p. 623.)

CLINICAL trials of dipyridamole (Persantin) in occlusive vascular disease in man should be undertaken, suggest workers at Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, as the result of an investigation of the drug's effect on platelet behaviour. (*Lancet*, September 25, p. 603.)

FROM their experience of the use of ethacrynic acid over two years, workers at Westminster Hospital recommend the drug for the treatment of patients resistant to conventional diuretics, but because of its great potency do not recommend it as the diuretic of first choice. In some patients, an unpredictable excessive diuretic and natriuretic response was noted and it is therefore suggested that the correct dose should be determined by preliminary assessment of the response to a single dose. Potassium chloride supplements are recommended, even when ethacrynic acid is prescribed with potassium-sparing drugs. (*B.M.J.*, September 25, p. 732.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY. Evaluation of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, August 30, p. 727.

NONIONICS. Detergency testing of. *Soap and chem. Spec.*, August, p. 47.

SURFACTANTS. Biodegradiability of. *Soap and chem. Spec.*, August, p. 57.

PYRROLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS. Stimulation of mast cell production in lymph nodes of the rat by. *Nature*, September 18, p. 1305.

LYSOZYME and immune bacteriolysis. *Nature*, September 18, p. 1309.

ALDRIN. Effects of, on wireworm damage and black scurf in potatoes. *Plant Pathology*, September, p. 117.

CLUB-ROOT DISEASE OF CAULIFLOWERS. Control of. *Plant Pathology*, September, p. 122.

ALDRIN. Resistance of the large bulb fly to. *Plant Pathology*, September, p. 138.

THE MEASURING OF MEDICINES. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, July 30, p. 585.

CHRONIC SALICYLATE INTOXICATION in adults. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, August 16, p. 555.

PHARMACY. The genesis of. *S. Afr. pharm. J.*, July, p. 21.

SALICYLATE DISTRIBUTION AND METABOLISM in man. Some aspects of. *J. pharm. Sciences*, August, p. 1126.

FORMULATION and *in vitro* testing of hand lotions with silicone oil. *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, August, p. 431.

LONG-TERM CHLOROPROPAMIDE in diabetes. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 6, p. 759.

AMOEBIC GEL-DIFFUSION precipitin-test. *Lancet*, September 25, p. 602.

DIPYRIDAMOLE. Effect of, on human platelet behaviour. *Lancet*, September 25, p. 603.

POTASSIUM, GLUCOSE AND INSULIN in treatment of myocardial infarction. *Lancet*, September 25, p. 607.

LACTATION. Suppression of. *Lancet*, September 25, p. 623.

ETHACRYNIC ACID: two years' experience with a new diuretic. *Brit. med. J.*, September 25, p. 732.

INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE. Retention of, during and after delivery. *Brit. med. J.*, September 25, p. 742.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period October 10—16

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer	1/45	—	1/45	—	1/45	2/90	2/90	—	1/45	1/45	2/90	1/45	1/30	1/45
Anadin	7/115	4/84	2/60	6/121	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/130	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/44	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/35	—	—	3/21	—	—
Bunty baby products ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps ...	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contac 400	3/135	2/90	2/90	—	—	6/270	3/135	2/90	—	3/135	2/90	—	—	2/90
Cossack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Delrosa	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Disprin	—	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—
Goddess hair-spray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—
Goddard's embrocation ...	1/15	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
Instant Robin starch ...	1/15	—	1/15	—	2/30	—	2/30	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	—
Milk of Magnesia	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	4/120	3/90	—	—	3/90
Moorland indigestion biscuits	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets	—	2/14	—	3/45	—	—	3/45	4/28	—	—	—	3/21	—	—
Penetrol	—	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	1/15	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	—	2/30	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	1/15	1/15	—	—
Sanatogen junior vitamins...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	—	—
Sona bath additive ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SR tooth-paste	6/180	1/30	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	—	4/120
Supersoft hairspray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—
Vitalis	3/97	4/101	6/194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

umulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR SEPTEMBER 1965

. 5 (247 Chanel)				
perfume spray	—	—	60	0
refill	—	—	37	6
ecoline (49 AF)				
ampoules				
0·02gm in 1ml 8	50 0	—	5	7
0·05gm 8	57 0	—	6	4
0·1gm 8	68 0	—	7	7
0·2gm 8	86 0	—	9	7
thar (61 APC)†s48				
intravenous				
45 I.U.	48 0	—	—	
dcortyl-A (1176 Squibb)				
cream 200 gm				
lenotriphos (1077 Rona)				
tablets 100	210 0	—	23	4
1000	—	—	—	
lrepatine (49 AF)†s4B				
suppositories 16	109 0	27 3	14	5
lroyd (938 PD)†s4B				
tablets 30	16 8ea	—	25	0
100	52 0ea	—	78	0
250	124 8ea	—	187	0
digyl (49 AF)†si				
tablets 50	35 0	—	4	1
200	86 0	—	10	1
ram (713 KH) MC				
health lamp				
No. 5 stand and				
infra-red bulb	—	—	110	0
ultra-violet				
bulb	—	—	87	6
Alpine stand only	—	—	55	0
infra-red bulb	—	—	21	6
ultra-violet				
bulb	—	—	87	6
nbrosium (75 AAL)				
honey 1lb	31 6	—	3	3
2lb	60 0	—	6	3
snig oil 1oz	14 0	3 6	2	0
2oz	24 0	6 0	3	6
4oz	41 0	10 3	6	0
3oz	—	—	—	
apolon (649 ICI)†s4B				
tablets 5mgm 100	52 1½ea	—	78	2
500	249 6½ea	—	374	4
drews (976 P5&T)				
liver salt 10oz	38 0	9 0	4	11
P 235 (768 LA)				
sin VK (1432 AP5L)T5				
dena (60 Arden)				
traveller II case				
956·00	—	—	30	0
Special cleansing cream				
120.04				
Complexion Clear				
120.02	—	—	17	6
120.04	—	—	32	6
gotone (1077 Rona)				
nasal drops	31 0	7 7	4	1
ophthalmic				
myl (61 APC) T5				
capsules 16	14 6ea	—	—	
100	87 4ea	—	—	
1000	843 6ea	—	—	
pellin (1023 Radiol)				
aspirin spirit liniment				
4oz	46 3	—	5	9
16oz	11 3ea	—	17	0
ro (893 Nicholas) existing entry				
ro (893 Nicholas)				
5	21 6 (6 doz)	5 1 (6 doz)		6
20	47 8 (3 doz)	11 4 (3 doz)	2	0
54	30 11	7 4	3	11
108	54 0	12 10	6	10
ingol (78 A5&Co) cream				
tral (333 Cupal)				
bubble pack blocks	13 10	—	1	6
rum Ambrosium (75 AAL)				
for rheumatism 4oz	51 4	12 10	7	6
8oz	96 0	24 0	14	0
16oz	14 10ea	3 8½ea	26	0
loclor (649 ICI)				
tablets 0·25gm 100	12 7ea	—	18	10½
500	55 4ea	—	83	0

Ayrton (78 A5&Co)				
balsam of glycerine, lemon & honey (Beehive) 4oz	15 0	3 9	2	6
bronchial cough mixture 8ox	15 0	3 9	2	6
chilblain ointment	14 0	3 6	2	6
tablets 50	18 0	—	2	6
childrens cough syrup 2½oz	16 0	4 0	2	11
glucose powder 1lb	16 0	—	1	11
golden eye ointment	7 3	1 10	—	
hydrocortisone T5. cream				
0·5% 15gm	30 0	—	—	
1·0% 15gm	48 0	—	—	
ointment				
0·5% 15gm	30 0	—	—	
1·0% 15gm	48 0	—	—	
500gm	65 0ea	—	—	
lanolin (toilet) tube	10 0	2 6	1	6
malt extract 1lb	26 0	—	2	9
ointments				
mercurial	12 6	—	—	
mustard	8 8	—	—	
paradichlorbenzene				
4oz	10 0	—	—	
8oz	15 0	—	—	
16oz	26 0	—	—	
senna pods Alexandrian 1oz	13 6	—	—	
tablets				
iron, vitamin and yeast	18 0	—	2	6
potassium effery. B.P.C.				
50	24 0	—	—	
500	15 6ea	—	—	
1000	28 0ea	—	—	
D adrenaline cream				
D baby powder				
D bronchial cough mixture 4oz				
D bronchial emulsion 4oz & 16oz				
D fairyspun leg tan				
D glycerine suppositories infants and childrens				
D hair darkening pomade				
D influenza mixture 8oz				
tablets				
D chlorophyll & yeast				
D iodised throat 50				
D pile				
Babezone (488 Fylde)				
bronchial syrup 3oz	20 0	5 0		
Bacte·Phages (49 AF)				
ampoules				
coli-phage				
5mils 10	152 0	—	16	11
intesti-phage				
5mils 10	152 0	38 0	20	1
rhino-phage				
4mils 8	152 0	38 0	20	1
Belmag (713 KH) MC				
Cosmo quartz lamp 511.126	—	—	493	9
Ideal quartz lamp 511.136	—	—	577	6
D Bengue's dragees				
D **Bephen** (1153 5KF) tablets				
Bibby (121 Bibby)				
soap toilet assorted 8oz	25 10 (2 doz)	6 5 (2 doz)	1	7
Bickiepegs (122 Bickiepegs)	22 6	—	2	6
Bidizole (971 P5MB)				
D suspension 125mils				
Bikini (78 A5&Co)				
D summertan spray				
Bimez (649 ICI)†s48				
suspension 30mils	45 0	—	5	7½
500mils	55 9ea	—	83	7½
tablets 12	36 0	—	4	6
50	10 7ea	—	15	10½
500	86 11ea	—	130	4½

Bio-Ped (410 EFI)	34 7	7 5	5	0
Bleachine (60 Arden)				
cream 105·02	—	—	11	9
Cal-fresh (173 Britanol)				
(distributors 1524 Chembro)				
calcium drink				
standard	115 6 (3doz)	16 10½ (3doz)	4	9
family	54 7	7 10½	6	9
Canoe (350 Dana)				
perfume 10cc	25 10ea	6 3ea	45	0
Carena (980 Photopia)				
camera				
Zoomex II (variogon)				
K51	—	—	1856	0
D K25	—	—	—	
Ce-Cobalin (930 P&B)				
syrup 4oz	40 0	—	5	0
40oz	19 0ea	—	28	6
Ceporin (518 Glaxo) T5				
vial 1gm single	30 0ea	—	45	0
5	146 4ea	—	219	6
D **Ciloprine** (1383 McNeil)				
Ciloprine (922 Ortho)				
Citanest (68 AH) without adrenaline				
cartridge 1·0%				
1·8mils	50 19 0ea	—	28	6
Cologel (413 Lilly)				
D 4oz				
Con-Sol (673 JofH)				
developer 250mils	34 0	—	4	3
500mils	52 0	—	6	9
Contac 400 (835 M&J)†				
capsules 6	36 0	—	4	0
12	62 3	—	6	11
Contrexseville-Pavillon (653 I&R)	34 7	5 1	4	2
D **Cooper's** (293 FC) sugarless				
Cooper's (293 FC) diabetic dessert fruits 8oz	19 2	—	2	0
Coopers (295 CM&R)				
D Fresh-aire air freshener				
Fresh-aire super				
standard	38 3	—	4	3
lavender	38 3	—	4	3
bouquet	38 3	—	4	3
carnation	38 3	—	4	3
conifer	38 3	—	4	3
Co-Pyronil (413 Lilly)				
D suspension 60mils				
Corex (736 Lautrec)				
greasy hair shampoo				
D tube				
bottle	20 0	5 0	3	0
D **Coronet** (121 Bibby) entire entry				
Coronet (121 Bibby)				
soap toilet carbolic	34 3 (6 doz)	8 7 (6 doz)		8½
lavender	22 10 (4 doz)	5 8 (4 doz)		8½
Coryse Salome (1372 CCL)				
perfume miniature	32 2	7 8	5	0
Crinagen (912 O)				
jar, 60gm	44 7	11 2	6	3
500gm	20 7ea	—	—	
Cryogenine (49 AF)				
tablets 0·25gm 10	22 0	5 6	2	11
0·5gm 50	94 0	23 6	12	5
Crystamycin (518 Glaxo) T5				
vial, single dose 10	10 0ea	—	15	0
Crystamycin Forte (518 Glaxo) T5				
vial, single dose 10	13 4ea	—	20	0
Crystapen (518 Glaxo) T5				
injection				
100,000 units 10	4 8ea	—	7	0
200,000 units 10	5 0ea	—	7	6
500,000 units 10	6 0ea	—	9	0
1 mega unit 10	9 0ea	—	13	6
2 mega units				
single 1	6ea	—	2	3
10	15 0ea	—	22	6
Crystapen G (518 Glaxo) T5				
tablets 125mgm 100	12 0ea	—	18	0

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

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* DIPHTHERIA
* TETANUS
* WHOOPING COUGH

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

500	57 6ea	—	86 3		
250mgm 100	22 6ea	—	33 9		
500	110 0ea	—	165 0		
Crystapen V (518 Glaxo) T5					
tablets 125mgm 100	21 0ea	—	31 6		
500	102 6ea	—	153 9		
1000	200 0ea	—	300 0		
250mgm 100	40 6ea	—	60 9		
500	200 0ea	—	300 0		
1000	395 0ea	—	592 6		
Cupal (33 Cupal)					
baby gripe					
mixture 6oz	16 6	3 9	2 6		
cold sore lotion	11 10	2 8	1 9		
dusk cream	22 6	5 1	2 11		
pastilles					
D glycerin lemon and honey					
pastilles Gees					
linctus†	14 8	—	1 9		
D pile ointment					
D sore throat tablets					
D brilliantine					
D tonsillitis and sore throat mixture					
Cussons (338 Cussons)					
Kiddywink bath cubes					
631	18 0	4 6	2 6		
CVK (2 Abbott)T5					
capsules 125 mgm					
100	21 0ea	—	31 6		
500	102 6ea	—	153 9		
250 mgm					
100	40 6ea	—	60 9		
250	104 1ea	—	156 2		
500	200 0ea	—	300 0		
Filmtabs 125 mgm					
50	11 11ea	—	17 10		
100	21 0ea	—	31 6		
500	102 6ea	—	153 9		
1000	200 0ea	—	300 0		
250 mgm					
25	11 9ea	—	17 8		
100	40 6ea	—	60 9		
500	200 0ea	—	300 0		
1000	395 0ea	—	592 6		
My Fair Lady hairspray					
5470	30 9	7 8½	4 6		
Cyclosan (818 M&B)					
4oz	26 0	—	3 3		
8oz	36 0	—	4 6		
1lb	50 0	—	6 3		
Cytacon (518 Glaxo)					
liquid 6oz	36 0	—	4 0		
80oz	35 0ea	—	46 8		
tablets 50mcgm	25 36 0	—	4 0		
250	22 6ea	—	30 0		
Cytamen (518 Glaxo)					
1mil 250mcgm	6 33 0	—	3 8		
1000mcgm	6 69 0	—	7 8		
Dalmas (347 Dalmas)					
eye shades					
rigid cloth	5 6	—	8		
elastic cloth	6 0	—	8½		
Damaskin (284 Colloidal)					
Blue Rain skin tonic					
plastic bottle	37 9	9 5	5 6		
D other sizes	—	—	—		
deep cleansing milk					
plastic bottle	37 9	9 5	5 6		
D other sizes	—	—	—		
Decaserpyl (1087 Roussel)†s4B					
tablets 10 mgm					
100	70 0ea	—	105 0		
Deltastab (147 Boots) T5					
tablets 1mgm 100	63 0	—	7 0		
5mgm 100	17 0ea	—	22 8		
500	70 10ea	—	94 5		
Deltastab B (147 Boots) T5					
tablets 5mgm 100	17 6ea	—	23 4		
500	73 6ea	—	98 0		
Dentifresh (1262 UL)					
40gm	17 1	4 3	2 3		
70gm	24 7	6 2	3 3		
De Witt's (372 De Witt)					
cough					
control †s7 2oz	20 0	—	2 6		
D **Dextrosol** (200 B&P) entire entry					
Dextrosol (200 B&P)					
powder ¼lb	14 5	—	1 6		
1lb	26 5	—	2 9		
tablets	9 3	—	11½		
	16 5	—	1 8½		
Di-Ademil (1176 5quibb)					
D tablets 25					
Diafrutes (994 P&M)	19 3	2 11	2 6		
Diaginol (971 P5MB)					
D ampoules 70%, 50mils					
D **Diltron** (1216 TCPL)					
Diltron (1262 UL)					
Distaquaine (1477 Elanco)T5					
suspension (vet.)					
10mils	2 8ea	—	4 0		
30mils	6 6ea	—	9 9		
90mils	18 2ea	—	27 3		
Distaquaine (378 Dista) T5					
3·0 single vial	2 8ea	—	4 0		
Distaquaine Fortified (378 Dista) T5					
mega units					
0·4 5 vials	3 6ea	—	5 3		
1·2 5 vials	6 0ea	—	9 0		
4·0 single vial	3 2ea	—	4 9		
Distaquaine—G (378 Dista) T5					
mega units					
0·3 5 vials	3 0ea	—	4 6		
0·9 5 vials	5 0ea	—	7 6		
3·0 single vial	2 5ea	—	3 7½		
Distaquaine—V (378 Dista) T5					
tablets 60 mgm 200	20 8ea	—	31 0		
1000	100 0ea	—	150 0		
125 mgm 100	21 0ea	—	31 6		
500	102 6ea	—	153 9		
1000	200 0ea	—	300 0		
250 mgm 100	40 6ea	—	60 9		
500	200 0ea	—	300 0		
1000	395 0ea	—	592 6		
Distaquaine V-K (378 Dista) T5					
tablets 60 mgm 200	20 8ea	—	31 0		
1000	100 0ea	—	150 0		
125 mgm 100	21 0ea	—	31 6		
500	102 6ea	—	153 9		
1000	200 0ea	—	300 0		
250 mgm 100	40 6ea	—	60 9		
500	200 0ea	—	300 0		
1000	395 0ea	—	592 6		
suspension (vet.)					
25mils	8 10ea	—	13 3		
75mils	25 0ea	—	37 6		
D **Duracreme** (774 LR)					
Distavone (378 Dista) T5					
single dose 5 vials	5 0ea	—	7 6		
Dramamine (1121 5earle)†s7					
tablets 50mgm	6 15 4	—	1 11		
Drula (713 KH)					
bleaching wax	—	—	42 0		
soap	—	—	6 0		
suntan lotion	—	—	13 6		
Dulsils (147 Boots)					
(distributors 1524 Chembro)					
lozenges	57 0	13 8	2 9		
Dunlop (396 DRC)					
hot water bottles					
Teenager	80 0	—	9 11		
Distavone (1477 Elanco)T5					
Duragel (774 LR)					
	48 9	—	6 6		
refill	21 6	—	3 0		
Durophet (1061 Riker)†s4B					
capsules					
7·5mgm 300	21 0ea	—	31 6		
12·5mgm 300	25 0ea	—	37 6		
20mgm 300	31 0ea	—	46 6		
Dylon (816 Mayborn)					
curtain white	27 0	—	3 0		
Ecomytrin (1310 WW) T5					
cream with					
hydrocortisone					
15gm	8 4ea	—	12 6		
Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)					
colour veil set					
547·00	—	—	45 6		
compact 546·00	—	—	24 6		
refill 548·00	—	—	10 6		
blending brush					
796·00	—	—	21 0		
Emge (49 AF)					
ampoules 10mils 3	64 0	16 0	8 6		
tablets 40	69 0	17 3	9 2		
Emir (350 Dana)					
D toilet soap					
Encynex (49 AF)					
tablets 50	45 0	11 3	6 3		
500	383 0	95 9	52 8		
Endocil (917 Organon)					
cleanse-care	65 0	16 6	9 6		
Enterospasmyl (49 AF)†s7					
100gm	85 0	21 3	11 3		
Erace Plus (813 MF)	50 0	11 11	7 3		
Ergotrate (413 Lilly)					
D tablets 25&500					
Estee Lauder (425 ELC)					
enriched under-					
make-up creme					
2oz	—	—	63 6		
lip gloss case	—	—	25 £		
refill	—	—	17 0		
Ethyl chloride (115 Bengue)					
D 3mils 12					
D 5mils 12					
Etophylate (1077 Rona)					
tablets forte 500mgm					
D 500's					
Etophylate PP (1077 Rona)†s154A					
suppositories 12	8 1ea	—	10 10		
Euvalerol B (34 A&H) †s1s4A					
elixir 5oz	52 0	13 0	7 7		
1 litre	24 4ea	6 1ea	42 7		
D 8oz & 2 litres					
Evian Cachat (653 I&R)					
	34 7	5 1	4 2		
Externe (1567 Externe)					
cleanser	8 4ea	2 1ea	14 7		
day cream	7 0ea	1 9ea	12 3		
night cream tube	18 0ea	4 6ea	31 6		
jar	22 8ea	5 8ea	39 8		
special night treatment					
	28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0		
Eylure (443 Eylure)					
Nailfix remover					
capsules	6 20 0	—	2 6		
Femivir (49 AF)†s4B					
tablets 50	52 0	13 0	7 2		
Fenjal (1113 5&B)					
creme-bath					
economy size	189 6	47 4			
Ferri-Betalin (413 Lilly)					
D elixir 4oz&80oz					
Fiery Jack (488 Fylde)					
cream	26 0	6 6			
warming wool	16 8	4 2			
Fix-Sol (673 JofH)					
250mils	28 0	—			
500mils	46 0	—			
2½litre	120 0	—			
Fleet (49 AF)					
enema	52 0	13 0			
Florinef (1176 5quibb)T5					
tablets 1 mgm 30	70 0ea	—			
Fresca(1333 Wigmore)					
Cologne for men	—	—			
D **Fresco** (1333 Wigmore)					
Gaball (49 AF)					
D bismuth suppositories					
capsules †s4B 20	55 0	13 9			
dp 100	224 0	—			
elixir bromo-val †s4B					
6oz	44 0	11 0			
16oz	92 0	23 0			
40oz	196 0	49 0			
80oz	374 0	93 6			
formula 2 6oz	44 0	11 0			
sodium gentisate tablets					
0·5gm 60	131 0	—			
500	914 0	—			
syrup pertussis †s4B					
4oz	39 0	9 9			
16oz	92 0	23 0			
40oz	196 0	49 0			
Gardenal (971 P5MB)					
D powder 25gm					
D tablets 30mgm	25				
D 60mgm	25				
D 100mgm	25				
Gerisom (97 Bayer)					
Gestanin (917 Organon)†s4B					
tablets 5mgm 30	14 4ea	—			
100	45 8ea	—			
500	193 6ea	—			
Gillette (514 Gillette)					
blades super silver (5)	41 0	10 3			
	(20 pkts)	(20 pkts)			
D silver	—	—			
Glacier (78 A5&Co)					
ballroom floor					
polish	39 6	—			
Gluco-Thricil (938 PD)					
1oz	40 0	—			
Glycinello (664 J5&C)					
hand cream	39 4	9 10			
D **Go Gay** (597 HCL) existing entry					
Go Gay (597 HCL)					
hair spray 5oz	40 0	9 9			
8oz	50 0	12 6			
18oz	70 0	17 6			
puffer	12 0	3 0			
refill	15 6	3 9			
Goya (532 Goya)					
Cedar Wood					
deodorant stick	44 8	10 10½			
Guanimycin (34 A&H) †s4B					
	60 0	—			
Gumtex (347 Dalmas)					
	20 0	5 0			
250	235	58 9			
dp 500	430 0	—			
Gynekoil (922 Ortho)					
intrauterine device					
standard size 5	40 0ea	—			
small size 5	40 0ea	—			
insertion unit	22 8ea	—			
uterine sound	32 0ea	—			
clipping scissors	92 0ea	—			
Halex (560 Halex)					
D beauty tray E318					
D Caress ladies' hair brush D359					
D reinforced centre nailbrush D522					
D Major nail brush D534					
Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)					
creme de nuit					
aerante	—	—			
Hepvisc (49 AF)†s7					
tablets 50	54 0	13 6			
Hexital (922 Ortho) †s1s4A					
tablets 100	56 0	—			
dp 500	222 0	—			
Homovir (49 AF)†s4B					
tablets 50	52 0	13 0			
Horlicks (621 Horlicks)					
mixer small	15 0	1 6			
large	30 0	2 11			
Hydra-kit (1154 5&N) 10	0ea	—			
D **Hydrocortone** (837 M5D)					
D eye drops					
D eye ointment					
D saline suspension 5mils and 1mil x 6					
D Hypabeta-20 (837 M5D)					
Hypaque (97 Bayer)					
25% bottle 250mils	51 6ea	—			
Hypotensyl (49 AF)					
tablets 50	38 0	9 6			
250	172 0	43 0			

am (172 BMCL)
Lanolin Gold lather
shave cream 23 5 5 6½ 3 3
melis P (49 AF)
drops 50mils 128 0 32 0 16 11
tablets 50 64 0 16 0 8 6
dex (938 PD)
1lb 60 0 — 7 6
2½lb 120 0 — 15 0
ionaiodine (49 AF) entire entry
nionaiodine (49 AF)
simple ampoules
6 69 0 17 3 9 2
c vitamin B, 6 178 0 44 6 23 6
y (78 A5&Co) foot spray
ol (713 KH) MC
artz lamp — — 378 0
ens (261 Christy)
hand lotion 302 24 0 6 0 3 3
6oz 40 2 10 1 5 6
classic 96 0 24 0 13 9
sons (672 Johnson)
baby gift new 234 6 48 0½ 32 6
ft box standard 85 5 19 2 11 9
sons (673 JofH)
omide developer
250mils 34 0 — 4 3
500mils 52 0 — 6 9
tone Long-Aid (975 PDS)
lin Durules (68 AH)
blets 30 13 1ea — 19 7
100 40 4ea — 60 6
ndri (1372 CCL)
hand cleaning cloth 19 0 4 6 2 11
oze (767 JL)
glucose drink 21 4 3 2½ 2 9
bismuth (576 PH)
4oz 60 0 15 0 8 9
16oz 17 0ea — 25 6
32oz 33 0ea — 49 6
80oz 75 0ea — 112 6
lin Gold (172 BMCL)
onet (733 Lastonet)
eronet kneecaps 8 0pr — 12 0
baby pants junior 12 0 — 1 6
crepe bandages (Lastoyarn)
4in 38 0 — 4 9
lastic socks for men
18 0pr — 27 0
inger stalls 8 0 — 1 0
oot powder
oot spray 41 0 10 3 6 0
ock strap standard support
52 0 5 2½ 6 11
astorinse
heric (753 Lentheric)
ody lotion — — 6 9
uard (893 Nicholas)
sinfectant medium 12 9 — 1 5
o-lin (657 IL)
nti perspirant 33 8 8 5 4 11
kin perfume deodorant
33 8 8 5 4 11
dol (115 Bengue) entire entry
odol (115 Bengue)
luid 20mils 103 6 — 11 6
ltra fluid 10mils 108 0 — 12 0
with chlorophyll
10mils 192 0 — 21 4
viscous 40%
20mils 88 6 — 9 10
with sulphanilamide †s4B
20mils 121 6 — 13 6
ds (629 HL)
drenaline cream tube
drenaline cream tube
30gm 31 6 — 3 6†
iril (768 LA)
blets
100mgm 100 25 0ea 6 3ea 43 9
400 90 0ea 22 6ea 157 6
300mgm 30 19 6ea 4 10½ea 34 0
100 57 3ea 14 3¾ea 100 3
al 250mgm
single 4 5ea 1 1¼ea 7 8
10 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
igerine (49 AF)
tablets 40 122 0 30 6 16 2
y's (781 Lusty)
cithin capsules 60 28 0 — 3 6
120 52 0 — 6 6
elamine (1310 WW)
istributors 776 Loveridge)
spension 8oz 14 8ea 3 8ea 25 8
drax (1087 Roussel)†s4B
blets 12 36 0 — —
100 22 0ea — —
to's (798 Margolis)
nic hair cream
sachet refill 105cc 54 0 13 6 9
(1 gross) (1 gross)
acillin V-K (1453 Norcil) T5
blets
125mgm 100 21 0ea — —
500 102 6ea — —
250mgm 100 40 6ea — —
500 200 0ea — —
on Pearson (807 MPB) hairbrushes
ladies pocket nylon 7 9ea 2 0ea 13 8
bristle 14 0ea 3 6ea 24 6
shingle nylon
D bristle
gentle 14 0ea 3 6ea 24 6
universal 15 5ea 3 11ea 27 0
D superior
junior 21 7ea 5 5ea 37 9
popular 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0
D standard
extra large 49 8ea 12 5ea 87 0
extra small 44 10ea 11 3ea 78 6
handy nylon 11 1ea 2 10ea 19 6
bristle 32 7ea 8 2ea 57 0
men's military
extra large 49 8ea 12 5ea 87 0
extra small 44 10ea 11 3ea 78 6
universal 15 5ea 3 11ea 27 0
D superior
junior 21 7ea 5 5ea 27 0
popular 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0
D standard
Matey (893 Nicholas)
bath liquid sachet 49 4 11 9 1 0
(6 doz) (6 doz)
bottle 24 8 5 10 3 0
powder sachet 49 4 11 9 1 0
(6 doz) (6 doz)
large 24 8 5 10 3 0
Max Factor (813 MF)
lip frosting 40 0 9 6 5 9
Methocidine (1077 Rona)
42 0 — 4 9
D Methral·N (583 HP)
topical ointment 10 gm
Minette (1110 Schuberth)
cotton gloves 22 9 2 3½ 3 3
Mist. bismuth brom. conc. (576 PH)†
dp 16oz 10 6ea — 15 9
dp 32oz 20 6ea — 30 9
dp 80oz 45 0ea — 67 6
Mist. bismuth c soda conc. (576 PH)
dp 16oz 13 6ea — 20 3
dp 32oz 26 6ea — 39 9
dp 80oz 64 0ea — 96 0
D Mistol (1471 Plough)
Mistol (1524 Chembro)
Misty (1092 Saga)
hair spray
aerosol 8oz 38 0 9 6 5 6
crystal clear
aerosol 8oz 38 0 9 6 5 6
Mixtamycin (1477 Elanco)T5
solution (vet.)
30mils 6 6ea — 9 9
90mils 18 2ea — 27 3
Mountant (673 JofH)
size 2 tube 12 0 3 0 1 9
size 6 tube 24 0 6 0 3 6
Mycolactine (49 AF)†s7
tablets 50 30 0 7 6 4 2
250 110 0 27 6 15 2
Mylipen (518 Glaxo) T5
vial 10 doses 2 8ea — 4 0
Narcotile (115 Bengue)
ampoules 3 and 5mils
D Neo-Cytamen (518 Glaxo)
ampoules
250mcgm 1mil 6 2 9ea — 3 8
1000mcgm 1mil 6 5 9ea — 7 8
Neo-Hepatex (394 DF)
ampoules 2 mils 25 86 8ea — 115 7
Nepenthe (459 Ferris)
D 50mil size
Nestle (451 F&J)
Colorhue 26 0 6 6 3 9
Nestosyl (115 Bengue)
directional nozzle 180 0 — 20 0
D ovules
Nice 'n Easy (172 BMCL)‡
65 0 16 3 9 6
Nldoxital (922 Ortho) †s1s4A
capsules 20 120 0 — 15 0
dp 100 480 0 —
Nighthawk (538 Greebex)
night driving glasses
101 104 0 — 13 0
ladies 102 104 0 — 13 0
clip on 103 104 0 — 13 0
Novalkal (49 AF)†s7
tablet 100 119 0 29 9 16 5
Nu-seals (413 Lilly)
D ammonium chloride 1000&5000
Nydrane co (1077 Rona)†s1s4A
tablets
250 and 1000
D 500 123 0ea — —
Octaflex (1305 WB)
tubes 8gm 22 0 — 2 9
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)
after shave skin conditioner
3750 63 6 15 6 9 9
Cologne 49 0 11 11 7 6
Opas (1335 Wigglesworth)
tablets 16 9 3 10 2 6
Ophthaine (1176 Squibb)
eye drops 20 4ea — 30 6
Orabase (1176 Squibb)
paste 15gm 48 0 12 0 7 0
80gm 12 6ea 3 1½ea 21 10½
Orahesive (1176 Squibb)
powder 15gm 72 0 18 0 10 6
D Orastep (378 Dista)
Orastrep (378 Dista)
Ortho·Novin (922 Ortho) †s4B
Calendar pack 6's 34 0ea — 51 0
Osbil (971 P5MB)
D tablets
capsules
0·5gm 6x6 18 4 — 27 6
Ototrane (1305 WB)
ribbon gauze 1yd 62 0 — 7 9
Outdoor Girl (876 MP)
Lace bath oil 34 4 8 7 5 0
bubble bath 34 4 8 7 5 0
cream perfume
roll-on 51 4 12 10 7 6
Pamergan (971 P5MB)
D P100/25 1mil 10
Pancrepatine (49 AF)†s1
pills 100 99 0 24 9 13 1
D Paraflex (1383 McNeil)
Paraflex (922 Ortho)
tablets 25 45 0 11 6 6 7½
100 162 0 40 6 23 7½
dp 500 720 0 180 0 —
D Parafon (1383 McNeil)
Parafon (922 Ortho)
tablets 25 39 0 10 0 5 8½
100 144 0 36 0 21 0
dp 500 660 0 165 0 —
forte 25 54 0 13 6 7 10½
100 192 0 48 0 28 0
dp 500 900 0 225 0 —
Paralgin (901 Norton)
tablets dp 100 8 6ea — —†
dp 500 40 0ea — —†
Parke Davis (938 PD)
thrombin topical 304 0 — 38 0
ephedrine compound ellxlr
4oz 36 0 9 0 5 3
D vaccines cholera 25mils
Paws (1221 Thawpit)
cat food 11 0 — 1 2
Paximat (1027 Rank)
projector
Triumph N24 duo — — 599 0
Pectocel (413 Lilly)
D 4oz&80oz
Penicillin G (147 Boots) T5
sodium salts
500,000 i.u. vial 7 6 — 11
1 mega i.u. vial 11 0 — 1 4½
100,000 i.u. vial
200,000 i.u. vial
Penicillin-V (413 Lilly)
D Pulvules 125 mgm 12
D 250 mgm 12
Penotrane (1305 WB)‡
jelly urethral
plastic injector
7gm 28 0 — 3 6
vaginal cream 75gm 46 0 — 5 9
Pensive (1453 Norcil) †s4B
tablets 400 mgm
250 20 0ea — —
D Permalast (347 Dalmas)
Philishave (977 PE) —
Diplomat shaver 99 11ea 24 4ea 157 6
Envoy shaver 98 3ea 24 0ea 155 0
Phospho-soda (49 AF)
solution 6oz 76 0 19 0 9 10
D Piperoxan hydrochloride (971 P5MB)
Pitocin (938 PD)
D ampoules (1 unit/mil) 2mils 30
P.K.L. (78 A5&Co)
D 1oz
Plesmet F.A. (276 C&C)
tablets 100 48 0 — 6 0
1000 27 0ea — 40 6
P.Q. (673 JofH)
contrast 2½litre 132 0 — 16 6
universal 2½litre 132 0 — 16 6
Prednisone (147 Boots) T5
tablets 5mgm 100 15 7ea — 20 9
76 0ea — 101 4
Preen Sprayshield (664 J5&C)
48 0 — 5 11
Q.T. (1524 Chembro)
tanning lotion
family 69 0 16 2 19 6
Quixalin (1176 Squibb)
tablets 0·25gm 24 8 0ea — 12 0
100 30 0ea — 45 0
Quosh (103 BF)
bitter lemon, lemon, lemon
barley, orange 24 4 3 8 3 4*
lime 26 4 3 11½ 3 7*
*Includes 3d. for container
Radian (1023 Radiol)
bath salts 1lb 37 0 9 3 5 0
massage cream
2oz 25 8 6 5 3 6
4oz 37 0 9 3 5 0
1lb 9 0ea 2 3ea 14 6
ovals 50 37 0 9 3 5 0
100 55 0 13 9 7 6
—A 2oz 40 8 10 2 5 6
—B 4oz 37 0 9 3 5 0
8oz 55 0 13 9 7 6
16oz 9 0ea 2 3ea 14 6

Rarical (922 Ortho)
tablets 100 61 0 — 7 7½
dp 1000 — — 480 0
Remington (1044 RR)
Selectric shaver — — 179 6
Riviera (713 KH)
home sun lamp — — 378 0
Riviera (735 Laughton)
Sauna bath and shower brush
50 9 12 8½ —
Robaxin (1071 Robins)†s4B
D tablets
tablets 500mgm 50 16 8ea — 25 0
500 150 0ea — 225 0
750mgm 50 22 3ea — 33 4½
Ronazine (1077 Rona)
tablets 15 18 0 4 5 2 4
Ronson (1079 Ronson)
electric toothbrush
standard pack 62 3ea 13 8ea 99 6
Rosedale (261 Christy)
bubble bath
family pack 25 0 6 3 3 6
hair spray aerosol large
34 6 8 7½ 4 11
shampoo 22 0 5 6 2 11
Roter (444 FAIR)
tablets 40 60 0 15 0 8 3
120 174 0 43 6 23 3
dp 360 504 0 — —
dp 720 954 0 — —
Rozalex (1088 Rozalex)
No. 1 perfumed 20 3 5 1 2 8
No. 1 unperfumed 21 9 5 5 2 11
No. 8 20 3 5 1 2 8
lanolin skin cream 21 9 5 5 3 0
stain removing
cream 36 0 — 4 0
water skin cleanser 27 0 — 3 0
D Salvelox (1327 WSL)
Salvelox (1524 Chembro)
plasters handy 25 0 — 1 0
(3doz)
family 33 4 — 2 0
(2doz)
Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)
junior vitamins 30 36 0 — 4 6
Sans Egal (1101 Sangers)
lipstick 19 2 4 9½ 2 10
D **Savett** (1327 WLL)
towelettes
Seclomycin (518 Glaxo) TS
vial 10 10 0ea — 15 0
Seclopen (518 Glaxo) TS
vial 10 7 0ea — 10 6
D vial, five dose
Seconal (413 Lilly)
D elixir 4oz & 80oz
D sodium Pulvules 50 mgm 5000
D Sedamyn (837 MSD)
Slim Disks (1568 Trentham)
slimming tablets 32 0 8 0 5 0
Slimway (442 Excello)
slimming tablets 44 0 11 0 6 6
Sofracort (1087 Roussel) TS
metered skin spray
30mils 10 2ea — 15 3
Solupen (378 Dista) TS
mega units
0·2 5 vials 2 6ea — 3 9
0·5 5 vials 3 0ea — 4 6
1·0 5 vials 4 6ea — 6 9
2·0 5 vials 7 6ea — 11 3
buffered 1·0 5 vials 4 6ea — 6 9
Soluvone (378 Dista) TS
5×1mega 5 0ea — 7 6
Sonki I (713 KH)
health lamp — — 189 0
with timer — — 210 0
Sonki II (713 KH)
health lamp — — 210 0
with timer — — 231 0
Soquette (1154 S&N)
solution 99 0 — 12 6
Sparkling Spring (976 PS&T)
vitamin health drink
22 4 — 2 9
32 6 — 4 0
Spire (78 AS&Co)
olive oil 2½oz 11 4 — —
5oz 18 6 — —
10oz 33 0 — —
Spray Net (597 HCL)
hair spray 6oz 36 8 8 11 5 0
Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) TS
tablets 125 mgm
100 21 0ea — 31 6
500 102 6ea — 153 9
250 mgm 100 40 6ea — 60 9
500 200 0ea — 300 0
Stamina (1221 Thawpit)
dog food 11 10 — 1 3
21 5 — 2 3
Stovarsol (971 PSMB)
D tablets gr. 4 500

Strepolin (518 Glaxo) TS
25% 1gm vial 10 9 6ea — 14 3
5gm vial 3 10ea — 5 9
33% 1gm vial 10 9 6ea — 14 3
5gm vial 3 10ea — 5 9
50% 1gm vial 10 9 6ea — 14 3
5gm vial 3 10ea — 5 9
D 1gm cartridge
D 1½mil cartridge
D 3mil cartridge
Streptaquaine (378 Dista) TS
1·0gm/3mils 5 4 9ea — 7 1½
5·0gm/15mils single 3 10ea — 5 9
1·0gm/4mils 5 4 9ea — 7 1½
5·0gm/20mils single 3 10ea — 5 9
Streptomycin (378 Dista) sulphate TS
1·0gm 5 4 9ea — 7 1½
5·0gm 3 10ea — 5 9
Streptomycin (518 Glaxo) sulphate TS
vial 1gm 10 9 6ea — 14 3
vial 5gm 1 3 10ea — 5 9
D Stress (978 PYP)
Stress (978 PYP)
3oz 22 0 — 2 9
10oz 46 0 — 5 9
4lb 20 0ea — 30 0
7lb 28 0ea — 42 0
14lb 46 8ea — 70 0
Sulphamezathine (649 ICI)†s4B
tablets 0·5gm 500 16 2ea — 24 3
1000 31 1ea — 46 7½
5000 148 9ea — 232 6
Surfathesin (413 Lilly)
D lotion 100mils & 2·2S litres
Swandown (1206 SC)
beauty film 19 6 4 10 2 9
Beauty Glo compact
25 6 6 4 3 9
refill 19 6 4 10 2 9
bubble bath
sachet 6 6 3 10 1 0
cleansing cream 30 0 7 6 4 6
D constant colour
creamy hand lotion
18 0 4 6 2 6
eye make up remover
10 0 2 6 1 8
pencil 7 6 1 10 1 3
shadow stick 19 6 4 10 2 9
face powder 24 0 6 0 3 6
D foundation cream both sizes
foundation cream 25 6 6 4 3 9
hair colour shampoo
10 0 2 6 1 8
hair set shampoo 4 3 1 11 8
hair spray perfumed 35 0 8 9 5 0
D Lip-glo lipstick
Lip-glo lipstick propelling
19 6 4 10 2 9
lip shape pencil 7 6 1 10 1 3
make-up remover 10 0 2 6 1 8
moisturising cream 30 0 7 6 4 6
nourishing cream 30 0 7 6 4 6
perfume 15c.c. 25 6 6 4 3 6
perfume spray handbag
45 0 11 3 6 6
shampoo sachet 4 3 1 1 8
D Skin-glo cream
Skin-glo liquid 13 7 3 5 1 11
skin toning lotion 30 0 7 6 4 6
D Teen and Twenty
D turtle oil cream both sizes
turtle oil cream 45 0 11 3 6 6
turtle oil lotion 45 0 11 3 6 6
Syrupus pectoralis rub. (459 Ferris)
D litre size
Tabasan (78 AS&Co)
tablets 500 14 2ea — —
1000 25 0ea — —
Tabillin (147 Boots) TS
tablets 200,000 units
100 12 0ea — 18 0
22 6ea — 33 9
Tabloid (208 BW)
D emetine and bismuth iodine gr 1
emetine and bismuth iodine 60mgm †sl
36 244 0 — 30 6
Tabu (350 Dana)
perfume 10cc 2S 10ea 6 3ea 45 0
soap toilet (3) 7 9ea 1 11ea 13 6
triangle pack 13 6ea 3 3ea 23 6
D Tannafax (existing entry)
Tannafax (208 BW)
17·5gm 16 0 4 0 2 4
100gm 44 0 11 0 6 5
D T.B.P. (1216 TCPL)
T.B.P. (1262 UL)
D T.C.P. (1216 TCPL)
T.C.P. (1262 UL)
Teencreem (1179 Stanacen)
jar 27 4 6 10 4 0
D Temadex (208 BW)
Temadex (208 BW)VPO
skin dressing
(vet) 25gm tube 6 13 6
D Terminex (31 AP)
Terminex (1248 Trevena)
Tetrazets (837 MSD) †TS
T.H.A. (1305 WB)
ampoules 2mils 100 80 0ea — 120 0

That Man (1052 Revlon)
roll-on deodorant 63 9 15 11
The Young Ones (1546 Sheranel)
hair spray aerosol
142gm 22 0 5 6
284gm 36 0 9 0
Thibenzole (837 MSD)
cattle flakes 3oz 3 10½ea —
Thionaiodine V (49 AF)
tablets 40 66 0 16 6
Tofranil (501 Geigy)
D ampoules 10
Topnote (1157 S)
refill 60cc 11 6 2 10½
D bottle 2oz — —
D Tresamide (837 MSD)
Trescatyl (971 PSMB)
D suppositories
Trimmetts (1262 UL)
Trimmers 22 6 —
Trinitrine Cafeinee (49 AF)†s7
pills 60 48 0 12 0
—**Papaverine** pills†sl
60 77 0 19 3
Trio-kit (1154 S&N) 21 0ea —
Triplopen (518 Glaxo) TS
vial single dose 1 4ea —
10 13 4ea —
Trufood (1249 Trufood)
junior cereal 8oz 14 5 —
Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly)
D solution 1% 16oz
Tubocurarine chloride (394 DF)†sl
ampoules 1·5mils
50 111 4ea —
Tulle Gras Lumiere (49 AF)
compress 10cm × 10cm
10 100 0 —
D Tylan (1477 Elanco) existingentries
Tylan (1477 Elanco)
Injectable 6·25gm 20 0ea —
12·5gm 39 2ea —
soluble 50gm 75 0ea —
100gm 142 10ea —
tablets 250mgm
50 44 0ea —
vet. formula
20gm 33 4ea —
Tylan 50 (1477 Elanco)
Injection 25mils 5 10ea —
Tylan 200 (1477 Elanco)
Injection 50mils 35 0ea —
Universol (673 JofH)
developer 250mils 34 0 —
500mils 52 0 —
2½litre 132 0 —
Uraseptine (49 AF)
granules 80gm 71 0 17 9
Uteplex (1077 Rona)
oral ampoules 2mgm/2mils
D 120's
Vallergan (971 PSMB)
D suppositories all sizes
D suppositories all strengths
V-Cil-K (413 Lilly)
D tablets 60 mgm 20 & 1000
Vegolysen (971 PSMB)
D tartrate ampoules 1mil 10
Velactin (1303 Wander)
D powder 9oz
powder 1lb 84 0 —
Vichy Celestins (653 I&R)
34 7 5 1
Vichy Grande-Grille (653 I&R)
34 7 5 1
Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)
34 7 5 1
Victor (1333 Wigmore)
Acqua di Selva
080 — —
081 — —
082 — —
083 — —
after shave lotion
040 — —
041 — —
deodorant stick
103 — —
pre-shave 048 — —
talcum 050 — —
Vinolia (509 Gibbs)
baby powder 15 0 3 9
D baby cream 2s size
Vitepron (930 P&B)
capsules 100 76 0 —
500 24 0ea —
D Vitina (107 BH&L)
Vittel Grande (653 I&R)
34 7 5 1
Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)
34 7 5 1
Viules (147 Boots)
Cobastah
200 1mil 6 40 6 —
1000 1mil 6 81 0 —
Vytina (107 BH&L)†
tonic 4oz 20 0 5 0
16oz 50 0 12 6

rin (1305 WB) sodium
oules
0mgm/2mils 5 96 0 — 12 0

eze (1566 WMCC)
istributors 812 M&PP and 179 BDH)
osol for stings — — 4 5

t's (1351 WLU)
or carbonis
etergens 4oz 22 8 5 8 3 0
8oz 37 11 9 6 5 0
16oz 62 6 15 4½ 8 3
20oz 69 0 — —
40oz 121 8 — —
80oz 240 4 — —

vaporizer† 81 0 — 9 0
vaporizing liquid †
2oz 19 6 — 2 2
8oz 58 6 — 6 6

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

95 Baxter = **Baxter Laboratories, Ltd.,** Caxton Way Thetford, Norfolk. Thetford 2081.
691 Kemsales = **Kemsales, Ltd.,** Peck House, Newhaven, Sussex. Newhaven 961.
410 EFI=**Eggar, Forrester International, Ltd.,** Rodwell House, Middlesex Street, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 7644.
713 KH=**M.S. Krausz-Harari,** Medical, Electrical & Technical Supplies, 87 Ravensdale Road, London, N.16. Stamford Hill 7000.
C **1167 Spa = Spa Brushes, Ltd.,** Freeman Works, Chesham, Bucks. Chesham 4951.
1088 Rozalex=**Rozalex, Ltd.,** Industrial Estate, Winsford, Ches. Winsford 2087.
1110 Schuberth = **A. Schuberth & Co., Ltd.,** 16 Crib Street, Ware, Herts. Ware 2204.
1239 Tobal = **Tobal Laboratories, Ltd.,** Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.
1566 WMCC=**West Mount Chemical Co. Ltd.,** 19 Borough Road, Sunderland.
1567 Externe = **Externe Co., Ltd.,** 86A Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. Kingston 6547.
1568 Trentham=**Trentham Laboratories,** 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingham.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

to-Culver (1437 ACC)
05 hair-spray
regular and hard to hold
6oz 58 4 14 7 *8 6*
10oz 77 0 19 3 *11 3*
8oz — — —
(1017 Pullin)
ojector 5P150 — — **279 6**
urs (488 Fylde)
ndy 1lb 1 11ea 3½ea *3 4*
6lb 11 6ea 1 9ea *qtr10*
ixture† 8oz 16 8 4 2 *2 6*
hozol (776 JML)
ntment (vet.)
5gm 15 0 — —
mox-R (746 Lederle)†s4B
blets 25 16 0ea — 24 0
100 62 0ea — *93 0*
Net (1524 Chembro) existing entry
Net (1524 Chembro)
ir spray aerosol
4oz 21 0 5 3 *2 11*
8oz 35 5 8 10 *4 11*
16oz 61 3 15 4 *8 9*
chet refill 12 0 3 0 *1 9*
rocil (649 ICI)T5
.5, 10 mils 5 13 4ea — **20 0**
Color (525 Golden)‡
gia (1469 Caron) existing entries
dgia (1469 Caron)
u de toilette 60 15 9ea 3 11ea 27 6
120 23 0ea 5 9ea 40 0
240 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
ray 2310 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
refill 2311 22 9ea 5 8ea *39 6*
erfume
Caronette 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0
7 24 6ea 6 1½ea 42 6
18 43 0ea 10 9ea *75 0*
30 69 0ea 17 3ea *120 0*
60 115 0ea 28 9ea 200 0
100 200 0ea 50 0ea 350 0
2330 26 0ea 6 6ea *45 0*
ray 2331 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0
refill 2334 20 6ea 5 1½ea *35 0*
lcum powder 25 9ea 6 5ea *45 0*
r (61 APC)
rte tablets 60 19 4ea — *29 0*
500 143 2ea — *214 9*
n (1469 Caron)
ce powder
peau fraiche 25 9ea 6 5ea 45 0
peau fine 20 0ea 5 0ea *35 0*
r men
vandes 170 18 9ea 4 8ea 32 6
260 30 0ea 7 6ea *52 6*
400 38 9ea 9 8ea *67 6*
rmytol (938 PD)T5
intment 5gm 4 0ea — **6 0**
15gm 9 10ea — 14 9
romycetin 938 PD)T5
apseals 0·25 gm
12 9 4ea — **14 0**
100 74 2ea — **111 3**
500 358 10ea — **538 3**
1000 715 0ea — **1072 6**
ream tube 2 4ea — **3 6**
jar 13 10ea — **20 9**
ar drops ·5 mils 3 8ea — **5 6**
100 mils 43 6ea — **65 3**

hydrocortisone ophthalmic
drops 5 mils 4 10ea — 7 3
ointment tube 3 0ea — 4 6
intramuscular
2 gm 7 8ea — 11 6
ophthalmic 25 mgm
vial 2 6ea — 3 9
ophthalmic ointment
4 gm 1 8ea — 2 6
Aplicap 1% 50 5 2ea — 7 9
250 25 8ea — 38 6
palmitate suspension
60 mils 7 0ea — 10 6
pure 5 gm 14 2ea — 21 3
25 gm 69 2ea — 103 9
100 gm 258 2ea — 387 3
succinate
250 mgm 4 8ea — 7 0
1 gm 7 4ea — 11 0
suppositories 6 6 10ea — 10 3
topical 5% 15 mils 5 0ea — 7 6
veterin¼ry
capsules 50 mgm
25 4 10ea — 7 3
100 15 8ea — 23 6
1000 146 10ea — 220 3
cream tube 2 4ea — 3 6
intramuscular
2 gm 7 8ea — 11 6
Kapseals 0·25 gm
12 9 4ea — 14 0
100 74 2ea — 111 3
500 358 10ea — 538 3
1000 715 0ea — 1072 6
palmitate suspension
60 mils 7 0ea — 10 6
succinate vial
1 gm 7 4ea — 11 0
tincture aeroso 20 10ea — 31 3
colourless tin 16 0ea — 24 0
10% 2oz 15 10ea — 23 9
16oz 105 8ea — 158 6
topical 10%
5 mils 3 8ea — 5 6
100 mils 43 6ea — 65 3
vetrettes 5 8 2ea — 12 3
50 75 10ea — 113 9

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction

R **Chlorstreptin** (938 PD)T5
Kapseals 12 8 2ea — 12 3
100 64 2ea — 96 3
suspension 60 mils 10 6ea — 15 9
Chymar (61i APC)
R ointment T5 5 gm 64 0 — *8 0*
14·2 gm 152 0 — *19 0*
• **Cidex** (1435 Ethicon)
solution 1 gall 40 0ea — —
• **Co-tabs** (292 C)
A.40 acid ascorbic 50 mgm
1000 15 0ea — —
A.20 alum. hydroxide
500 12 3ea — —

A.21 aminophylline 100 mgm
1000 12 6ea — —
C.15 calc. lactate 300 mgm
1000 9 1ea — —
D.17 dexamphetamine 5 mgm †s4B
1000 8 6ea — —
E.3 ephedrine 30 mgm †
1000 9 3ea — —
E.12 ergometrine maleate 0·5 mgm †s4B
100 268 0 — —
E.19 ethisterone 25 mgm †s4B
1000 500 0 — —
F.10 ferrous gluconate 300 mgm
1000 16 0ea — —
F.11 ferrous sulphate 200 mgm
1000 7 0ea — —
F.1 folic acid 5 mgm
1000 12 0ea — —
M.11 mag. trisil. co.
250 5 2ea — —
N.11 nicotinic acid 50 mgm
1000 12 0ea — —
P.16 pethidine 50 mgm 5IDD
100 72 0 — —
P.32 penicillin V 250 mgm T5
100 486 0 — —
P.37 prednisolone 5 mgm T5
100 192 0 — —
P.38 prednisone 5 mgm T5
100 190 0 — —
P.39 placebo 300 mgm
100 30 0 — —
250 4 9ea — —
5.18 stilbocstrol 1 mgm †s4BB
1000 7 7ea — —
S.19 5 mgm †s4BB
1000 13 7ea — —
5.25 sulphadimidine 0·5 gm †s4BB
500 24 8ea — —
T.1 thyroid 30 mgm †s4BB
1000 5 7ea — —
60 mgm †s4BB
1000 8 1ea — —
Cussons (338 Cussons)
Imperial Leather
D shampoo sachet
Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas)
A Airvent dressings
bulk packs 100
R24 5 3ea — *7 4*
R40 9 1ea — *12 10*
L425 7 9ea — *11 0*
L7525 11 10ea — *16 9*
assorted 6 7ea — *9 4*
waterproof dressings
bulk pack 100 assorted
6 1ea — *8 6*
A Dequaspon (34 A&H)T5
2 x 2 x 1 cm
6 pieces 84 0 — **10 6**
Dettol (1037 Reckitt)
A size C 21 3 4 11 2 10
B 35 6 8 2¾ 4 9
Disprin (1037 Reckitt)
A bottle 26 16 11 3 11 2 3
foil 28 16 11 3 11 2 3
Dorothy Gray (385 DG)
• brush stroke
eye brow styler
113 0 28 3 16 6

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eye liner compact
113 0 28 3 16 6
eye shadow compact
113 0 28 3 16 6
A **Eclipsol** (1193 Stokes)
hair growth forcer
6oz 24 0 6 0 3 9
prescription 483
6oz 24 0 6 0 3 9
• **Eftabs** (1232 T&R)
effervescent mouth-wash tablets
25 10 0 2 6 1 6
Evanol (432 Evanol)
C Simplex hair dyes † 31 0 7 9 4 6
Fentazin (34 A&H)
D ampoules 10 mgm/2 mils 5 & 100
D Fleurs de Rocaille (1469 Caron) existing entries
Fleurs de Rocaille (1469 Caron)
bath oil 20 20 6ea 5 1½ea 35 0
40 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0
miniatures 58 3 14 7 8 6
eau de toilette 60 15 9ea 3 11ea 27 6
120 23 0ea 5 9ea 40 0
240 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
spray 2910 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0
refill 2911 22 9ea 5 8ea 39 6
perfume 7 24 6ea 6 1½ea 42 6
Caronette 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0
18 43 0ea 10 9ea 75 0
30 69 0ea 17 3ea 120 0
60 115 0ea 28 9ea 200 0
120 200 0ea 50 0ea 350 0
2930 26 0ea 6 6ea 45 0
spray 2931 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0
refill 2934 20 6ea 5 1½ea 35 0
talcum powder 25 9ea 6 5ea 45 0
French Cancan (1469 Caron)
A perfume
Caronette 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0
15 43 0ea 10 9ea 75 0
46 86 0ea 21 6ea 150 0
R **Icipen V** (649 ICI)T5
syrup 30 mils 33 0 — 4 1½
60 mils 54 0 — 6 9
tablets 300 mgm
12 82 0 — 10 3
100 51 0ea — 76 6
500 243 1ea — 364 7½
Intramycetin (938 PD)T5
R (vet.) vial 10 mils 6 8ea — 10 0
R 30 mils 18 4ea — 27 6
• 75 mils 37 0ea — 55 6
Intraval (971 PSMB) sodium †s154A
• ampoules 2·5% 0·5 gm
50 700 0 — 87 6
Iodex (1153 SKF)
D 4oz
D c.methyl sal. 4oz
Jertox (1232 T&R)
• fly-killer aerosol 35 3 — 3 11
D aerosol insecticide — — —
A **Kenadex** (978 PYP)
extract 3oz 18 0 — 2 3
7½oz 30 0 — 3 9
1lb 52 0 — 6 6
6lb 23 4ea — 35 0
A **Kitzyme** (978 PYP)
tablets 50 13 4 — 1 8
250 36 0 — 4 6
750 72 0 — 9 0
3500 22 0ea — 33 0
Lyndiol (917 Organon)†s48
• 2·5 tablets 22 4 0ea — 6 0
3×22 11 6ea — 17 3
R **Ma Griffe** (236 Carven)
Cologne 2oz 8028 13 2ea 3 3ea 23 0
4oz 8029 22 0ea 5 6ea 38 6
8oz 8030 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0
16oz 8031 62 10ea 15 9ea 110 0
32oz 8032 110 0ea 27 6ea 192 6
perfume 8040 15 5ea 3 10ea 27 0
8042 22 6ea 5 8ea 39 6
8044 35 5ea 8 10ea 62 0
8045 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0
8000 38 7ea 9 8ea 67 6
8074 31 5ea 7 10ea 55 0
8075 28 6ea 7 2ea 50 0
8041 38 6ea 9 8ea 67 6
8046 65 8ea 16 6ea 115 0
8001 57 2ea 14 3ea 100 0
8002 101 5ea 25 4ea 177 6
8003 192 10ea 48 3ea 337 6
talcum 100 gm
1008 4 8ea 1 2ea 8 3
drum 2008 18 0ea 4 6ea 31 6
toilete perfume
2oz 8728 18 6ea 4 8ea 32 6
4oz 8729 31 5ea 7 10ea 55 0
8oz 8730 53 2ea 13 3ea 93 0
atomiser 8026 34 3ea 8 7ea 60 0
deluxe 4oz 8229 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
R **Mascetin** (938 PD)TS
(vet.) 3·5 mil
box of 4 8 2ea — 12 3
boxes of 4 94 2ea — 141 3
• **Mogadon** (1074 Roche)†s4B
syrup 5 mgm/5 mils
100 mils 8 0ea 2 0ea 14 0
500 mils 38 4ea 9 7ea 67 1
tablets 5 mgm 100 22 0ea 5 6ea 38 6
500 88 0ea 22 0ea 154 0
• **Mucomycin** (179 8DH)T5
capsules 16 15 0ea — 22 6
100 90 0ea — 133 0
Narcisse Noir (1469 Caron)
A perfume
Caronette 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0
15 43 0ea 10 9ea 75 0
35 69 0ea 17 3ea 120 0
60 115 0ea 28 9ea 200 0
talcum powder 8 10ea 2 2½ea 15 6
D perfume 220 — — —
D Nefco (1153 SKF)
Neftin (1153 SKF)
• oral 250 mils 75 0ea — 112 6
• piglet medicator
100 mils 16 8ea — 25 0
D suspension 50 mils — — —
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)
• after-shave lotion lime
3500 81 9 20 0 12 6
Optima (16 Agfa)
• camera Rapid 250 — — 599 3
R **Palaprin** (187 85)
tablets 30 40 0 — 5 0
250 26 4ea — 39 6
forte 100 13 5ea — 20 1½
C **Pan** (1524 Chembro)
shampoo 54 0 12 10 7 6
45 0 10 8 12 6
(½doz) (½doz)
R **Penavlon V** (649 ICI)T5
tablets 125 mgm
100 21 0ea — 31 6
500 102 6ea — 153 9
1000 200 0ea — 300 0
250 mgm
100 40 6ea — 60 9
500 200 0ea — 300 0
1000 395 0ea — 592 6
R Penicillin G (649 ICI)TS
sodium salt
0·1 mega 10 56 0 — 7 0
0·2 mega 10 60 0 — 7 6
0·5 mega 10 72 0 — 9 0
1 mega 10 9 0ea — 13 6
5 mega 10 30 0ea — 45 0
10 mega 10 50 0ea — 75 0
2 mega 25 37 6ea — 56 3
potassium salt buffered
1 mega 10 9 0ea — 13 6
5 mega 10 30 0ea — 45 0
10 mega 10 50 0ea — 75 0
R Penicillin V (1490 IAPS)T5
Comprimettes
125 mgm 100 21 0ea — —
200 40 6ea — —
500 102 6ea — —
250 mgm 50 21 0ea — —
100 40 6ea — —
250 102 6ea — —
Polytar (1191 Stiefel)
D bar 3½oz
• **Rab-Zyme** (978 PYP)
yeast tablets 100 14 0 —
400 34 0 —
1200 72 0 —
5000 20 0ea —
R **Robe d'un Soir** (236 Cavern)
Cologne 8oz 9030 42 0ea 10 6ea
perfume 9046 72 10ea 18 3ea
9045 37 1ea 9 4ea
9042 30 6ea 7 8ea
9044 45 9ea 11 5ea
9000 54 6ea 13 8ea
9001 92 10ea 23 3ea
9002 156 10ea 39 3ea
9003 257 2ea 64 3ea
9040 23 9ea 5 11ea
9074 41 5ea 10 4ea
9075 38 6ea 9 8ea
toilet perfume
2oz 9728 23 5ea 5 10ea
4oz 9729 37 2ea 9 3ea
8oz 9730 62 10ea 15 9ea
atomiser 9026 40 0ea 10 0ea
Rosedale (261 Christy)
C anti-perspirant spray refill
20 0 5 0
Silette (16 Agfa)
• camera Rapid L — —
Sterispon (34 A&H)
gelatin sponge
No. 1 1 4 2ea —
No. 2 1 5 10ea —
No. 3 6 5 6ea —
No. 4 6 58 0ea —
No. 5 6 7 0ea —
Tabac Blond (1469 Caron)
Perfume Caronette 29 0ea 7 3ea
15 43 0ea 10 9ea
30 69 0ea 17 3ea
60 115 0ea 28 9ea
120 200 0ea 50 0ea
talcum powder bottle
8 10ea 2 2½ea
R box 25 9ea 6 5ea
C **Tintette** (525 Golden)‡
R **Vert et Blanc** (236 Carven)
Cologne
2oz 6028 13 2ea 3 3ea
4oz 6029 22 0ea 5 6ea
8oz 6030 36 0ea 9 0ea
perfume 6040 15 5ea 3 10ea
6042 22 6ea 5 8ea
6044 35 5ea 8 10ea
6045 28 0ea 7 0ea
6000 38 7ea 9 8ea
6046 65 8ea 16 6ea
6001 57 2ea 14 3ea
6002 101 5ea 25 4ea
6003 192 10ea 48 3ea
toilet perfume
2oz 6728 18 6ea 4 8ea
4oz 6729 31 5ea 7 10ea
8oz 6730 53 2ea 13 3ea
A **Vetzyme** (978 PYP)
powder 1lb 76 0 —
3½lb 19 0ea —
7½lb 38 0ea —
15lb 66 0ea —
tablets 60 15 4 —
120 26 0 —
600 76 0 —
2000 19 0ea —
5000 38 0ea —
10000 66 0ea —
D Wright-Fleming (1393 8RL) entire entry
Zoflora (1232 T&R)
A aerosol air freshener
35 3 —
D outfit standard — —

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

1079 Ronson=**Ronson Products, Ltd.**, Randalls Leatherhead, Surrey. Leatherhead 4444.

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